PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Following S. P. S.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17	* Nov. ORIENTAL	6984	BRITANNIA	6893
24th	„ EGYPT	7913		
1st Dec.	ARCADIA	6658	MOOLTAN	9451
8th	„ MACEDONIA	10013		
15th	„ ORIENTAL	6984	HIMALAYA	6909
22nd	„ ARABIA	7903		
29th	CALEDONIA	7560	MOLDAVIA	9650
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th	„ ORIENTAL	6984	VICTORIA	6923
19th	„ CALEDONIA	7560		
26th	„ EGYPT	7913	CHINA	7913
2nd Feb.	„ ARABIA	6610		
9th	„ ORIENTAL	6984	INDIA	7911
16th	„ EGYPT	7913		
23rd	„ PENINSULAR	8794	MONGOLIA	9650
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th	„ ORIENTAL	6984	BRITANNIA	6893
16th	„ PERSIA	7951		
23rd	„ PENINSULAR	8794	MARMORA	10500
30th	„ CALEDONIA	7560		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10013		
13th	„ CHINA	7913		
20th	„ PENINSULAR	8794	MOLDAVIA	9650
27th	„ EGYPT	7913		
4th May	ORIENTAL	6984	HIMALAYA	6909
11th	„ ARABIA	7903		
18th	„ PENINSULAR	8794	VICTORIA	6923
25th	„ PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamers the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

Passengers by Mail steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Bristol transhipt to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th *November*, 1906.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosco	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	12th Dec. 1906.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	23rd „ „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
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Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Domlanovich	5,000	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	By S. S. Kosmos, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	1st Class	2nd Class
		Rs. 600	Rs. 400
	By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S Kosmos and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Intermediate Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be announced on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4382	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th „
KOSMOS	5081	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th „
AFRICA	5098	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th „
KOSMOS	5081	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	16th „
AFRICA	5098	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail about.
†EX. FERDINAND	8044	30th January.
CHINA	5000	8th March.
ARCADIA	7903	7th April.
*EX. FERDINAND	8044	30th April.

* To call at Karachi. † Will call at Piraeus.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
Bombay, 15th October, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 19th Nov.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 22nd Nov.	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvis.
LUARA	2,170	Frid. 16th Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebundar, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 3,037 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,326 tons, on or about 23rd Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
FUTIALA	2609	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NEMNUDDA	3095	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	53	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	730	430	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1250	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	City of Bombay	4,562	Oct. 17	Oct. 29	Nov. 22	Nov. 16
B	Aston Hall	3,560	„ 26	Nov. 6	„ 31	Dec. 19
A	City of York	7,006	Nov. 1	„ 13	„ 22	„ 30
B	Merton Hall	4,331	„ 6	„ 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
A	City of Karachi	5,000	„ 21	Dec. 4	„ 16	„ 24
B	City of Agra	4,230	„ 27	„ 12	„ 30	„ 31
					1907.	1907.
B	Promo	3,626	Dec. 5	„ 22	Jan. 2	Jan. 29

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D. RALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	18th Nov. 1906
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	16th Dec. „
D. RALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th Jan. 1907

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Single tickets	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 165
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Botsito	17th Nov. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Ristoro	17th Dec. „
CAPRI	6,000	G. Botsito	17th Jan. 1907.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. 1906.
ARMAND BEHIC	4,806	Guiomard	27th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,376	Rebutal	24th Jan. 1907.
MERA	5,876	Schmitz	21st Feb. „
DUMBEA	4,806	Beyer	21st Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	4,806	Guiomard	16th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,376	Combe	13th June „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the American Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
MERA	5,876	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	4,806	Beyer	8th Jan. 1907.

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GENERAL	3361	Muhlleisen	30th „
SULTAN	3384	Burmeister	14th Dec.
SOMALI	2655	Birch	28th „

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Bombay. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay. *Agent.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
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LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 72
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PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 60
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CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
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Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Knocks unknown.

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HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
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THE Association provides Security for the Introduction and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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ELL

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 330 of 1906.

In the matter of the Petition of NEWANDRAM FEROOMAL MOOLTANI and ROOPCHAND VIRSHANDAS MOOLTANI, who lately traded in partnership as Commission Agents and Dealers in Cotton, Thread and Sundries under the name of NEWANDRAM ROOPCHAND, at Karachi, and under the name of NEWANDRAM FEROOMAL and NEWANDRAM ROOPCHAND, in Bombay; and now unemployed Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Six, by the Insolvents above named for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by them in this Honourable Court on the Sixteenth day of August, One thousand Nine hundred and Six, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvents' said application must appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the said Fifth day of December, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same. Dated this Seventh day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Six.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

COURT HOUSE, CLERK OF THE COURT'S OFFICE,
Fort, Bombay, this 14th day of November, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Including Indian Midland Section.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK BOARDS MACHINE CUT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. Standard Time, on Wednesday, the 28th November, 1906, for the supply of—

A { 40 tons Teak Boards, machine cut, 5" × 3/4" × 12' and up.
{ 10 tons Teak Boards, machine cut, 5" × 3/4" × 16' and up.
B. 10 tons Teak Boards, Machine cut, 5" or 6" × 1" × 16' and up.

DELIVERY (A), at the rate of 40 tons per month, and (B) immediately commencing from acceptance of Tender.

2 TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Loco. Works, Parel.

3 TENDERS should be superscribed with headings as above, and a Deposit of Rupees of Five Hundred should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits; and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4 The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 15th *November*, 1906.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO: LD.,

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES and STATIONERY to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, Limited, during the Official year ending 31st March, 1908.

Forms of Tender giving details may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, 6/1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2 for each.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Stationery" and "Tender for supply of Stores" and sealed and addressed to the AGENT, BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY, 13, Garden Reach, Road, Calcutta.

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent at his office No. 13, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, on the 4th January 1907 at 12 noon.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the undersigned on application.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
F. BREWSTER,
Offg. Chief Storekeeper.

KHARGPUR, Dated 12th November, 1906.

HARBOUR FERRIES.

ELEPHANTA.

THE PUBLIC are advised that in addition to the Daily Morning Service A SPECIAL STEAMER leaves BOMBAY for ELEPHANTA every FRIDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Four o'clock returning from Elephanta at 6-30. The Steamer will also touch at Uran both going and returning.

SINGLE FARES 1st. Class Re. 1-0-0. 2nd Class As. 6, 3rd. Class As. 2.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents. BOMBAY S. N. Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY, 5TH. November, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the ERECTION of a BUILDING at Pydhownie-Kalbadevie Road.

Plans can be inspected and full particulars of the work obtained together with the Form of Tender and Schedule of Quantities and Rates at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, which will not be returned.

Tenders must be submitted to the undersigned on or before One o'clock on Friday, the 16th November, 1906.

VAMAN BABAJI, L.C.E.,
MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co's. BUILDINGS,
Forbes Street, Fort.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

OUR HANDSOME SAMPLE BOOKS of private and Regimental GREETING CARDS, are NOW READY, and will be sent for inspection upon application. The designs are more varied and elegant than ever before. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

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"ELYSIUM"

SKATING RINK

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FOR
FULL ADVERTISEMENTS
AND
DATE OF OPENING.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 323 of 1904.

MOOSABHOY MAHOMED SAJAN ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

YACOOBHAI MAHOMED SAJAN, 2. N. C. MACLEOD Regr. the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of GOOLAM ALI MAHOMED SAJAN ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1905, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY the 23rd day of November, 1906, at the hour of half-three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants or any of them in

LOT NO. 1.—All that Piece of Pasendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (134 1/9) One Hundred and Thirty-four and one-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3205, Street No. 173-4 Tandel Street and bounded as follows that is to say:—On the East by the Tandel Street, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property formerly belonging to Alloo Padoo and now belonging to His Highness the Aga Khan's Jamat, and on the South by the house belonging to the Nishanpada Masjid which said premises are in occupation of Tenants.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Pasendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Tandel Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (178) One Hundred and Seventy-eight Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 3203-1, Street No. 176 and 176-79 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by a passage, on the West by the property belonging to Alloo Padoo and now belonging to His Highness the Aga Khan's Jamat, and on the North by the house of Sheikh Ahmed Chotabhoy, and on the South by the house of Jaffer Mahomed Sajan which said premises are in the occupation of several tenants.

LOT NO. 3.—FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pasendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4749 Forty-nine square yards and six-ninths of another Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 2593, Street No. 161 to 80 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the said Nishanpada Road, on the North by the property belonging to Kavasji Vasanji, and on the South by the Unmarked Cross Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pasendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Unmarked Cross Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay fronting the said Unmarked Cross Lane, on the North side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (134) One Hundred and Sixteen Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 2593, Street No. 76-78 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Samaja, on the West partly by the property hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the property of the said Kassam Kasim Yeseo, on the South by the Unmarked Cross Lane, and on the South by sweeper's passage beyond which is the property belonging to the Khoja Samaja.

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of Pasendari land or ground with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (122 7/9) One Hundred and Twenty-two and seven-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward B Ward No. 2593, Street No. 143-45 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the Nishanpada Road, on the North by the house of Abdul Gafoor Abdul Rahim Dumbia Gorti, and on the South by the house of [illegible] Hasam which said premises are in the occupation of [illegible].

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner situate at the Office of Messrs. Hansa Mowjee & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff's Solicitors, at No. 19 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1906.

R. D. MITHA,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church. By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D. D., 3 vols. Popular edition	6 9
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THE MAIL for CHRISTMAS leaves Bombay on December 9th. Orders should be placed at once to avoid any disappointment. Sample Books sent on application. We have a larger selection than ever before.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Hansa Line Steamer "REICHENFELS," from BREMEN, HAMBURG, ANTWERP are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers,
BOMBAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1906.

EAST INDIAN AND BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAYS.

INTRODUCTION OF REDUCED RATES FOR THE CARRIAGE OF COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL FROM THE BENGAL COAL FIELD.

WITH effect from November the 15th, 1906, and until further notice, the following REDUCED RATES will be introduced in local booking over the East Indian, and in through booking over the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways with the Bombay Baroda and Central India, Great Indian Peninsula, Oudh and Rohilkhand, North-Western, and Eastern Bengal State Railways, for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel, both for the Public and Railways, in full wagon loads booked at owner's risk—

Distance.	Present rate per ton.	Reduced rate per ton.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
300 miles	5 2	4 9
400 "	6 8	5 6
500 "	7 13	6 4
600 "	9 1	6 15
700 "	10 6	7 11
800 "	11 10	8 6
900 "	12 14	9 1
1000 "	14 2	9 13
1100 "	15 10	10 8
1200 "	17 0	11 2

The differences between rates at the old scale and as now reduced are as follows to certain principal stations from Dhorria or Bhaga:—

	Present. Rs. a. p.	As reduced. Rs. a. p.
Cawnpore	8 15 0	5 15 0
Siliguri	8 4 0	5 8 2
Lucknow	8 10 0	5 13 0
Agra	10 15 0	7 1 0
Delhi	12 5 0	7 15 0
Umballa	12 14 0	8 8 0
Lahore	16 9 0	9 12 0
Ahmedabad	10 14 0	10 12 0
Nagpur	8 15 0	7 1 0
Amreoti	11 8 0	8 6 0
Dhanuangaon	10 5 0	7 11 0
Surat	13 3 0	10 4 0
Broach	13 0 0	10 8 0

Reduced rates from the Bengal coal fields served by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have already been introduced in local booking over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Rate tables for intermediate distances will be supplied on application to the Coal Manager, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, or to the Superintendent of Goods, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Garden Reach.

The special rates per ton already quoted to Bombay, Dadar and Kurla will remain unaltered.

All charges will be based on tonnage, subject to the present minimum charge for the different types of wagon used Fractions of a ton will be charged as follows:—

Below 2 cwt.	No charge.
2 cwt and below 8 cwt	Charge as for ¼ ton
8 cwt and below 12 cwt	charge as for ½ ton
12 cwt and below 18 cwt	charge as for ¾ ton
18 cwt and over	charge as for 1 ton

Railway Risk rates for coal and coke will be charged at 20 per cent, higher than the owner's risk rates above quoted. The rebate on export coal and coke at owner's risk will continue

A. M. CLARK,
Traffic Manager, Bengal-Nagpur Ry.

W. A. DRING,
General Traffic Manager, East Indian Ry.

Calcutta, 10th November, 1906.

To MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
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PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS, which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer," by J. W. Sothern, M. I. E. S, 5th Edition, revised and enlarged, Price 8s. post free.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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BOMBAY.

DREADFUL ECZEMA OF LITTLE BOY

Hands Had to Be Tied to Prevent Scratching—No Rest With Him Night or Day—Head and Face a Raw Mass—Curls Cut Off.

A DOUBLE CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little boy was affected with eczema about the head and face. He had it from birth, but it broke out badly when he was about three months old, and then we couldn't get any rest with him night or day. It went on like that till he was six months old, and then I made up my mind to try Cuticura Remedies and see if it would stop the itching. The first time I used the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent, he got relief and got a nice sleep. I went on with it till 15 were cleared off the head. I had to cut all his curls off to get at it to cleanse it. His head and face were all a raw mass. He used to scratch and make it bleed dreadfully, till I tied pieces of cotton on his hands to prevent him hurting himself.

"When I took my little girl to the doctor for the same trouble, he couldn't do her any good, so I didn't take the boy, but the girl hasn't a blemish now as I used the Cuticura Remedies for her, and she is now on her fourth year and the boy is on his third year. Now he has a lovely head of curls and the girl too. Mrs. W. Starling, Thurning, East Dereham, Eng., Mar. 6, 1906."

CURED OF SCURVY

"It affords me great pleasure to let you know that my face was cured by the Cuticura Remedies, consisting of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and I have pleasure in telling you that they are the best Remedies I have ever used. I suffered with scurvy for five weeks, and now I am quite well and will continue to recommend the Cuticura Remedies. Joseph Henry Collins, 5 Harbour View, Queenstown, Feb. 24, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, Vial of 60), to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 26 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. J. B. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 13 per year. English Subscription £1-1-0, per year Post Free.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade. Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Re. 10, Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow treet

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., arrested every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd., Byculla, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

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Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 191, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Moderate Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 9065, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES—is a small neatly bound BOOK containing at HALF-an-HOUR both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from £1 to £1,000 at 32 to 1/6 and 32d. to Rs. 1. has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the excessive cost of expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of Rupees into Sterling. The compact, handy and convenient size—Price Rupee One. Post paid.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Provisions, Oilmanstores, Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Silver Goods, Electro-plated-ware, etc.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, the balance of stock of the Australian Stores, consisting of oilmanstores and provisions of various description, confectionery, electro-platedware, silver goods, toilet requisites, perfumery, ornaments, toys, etc.,

The above is open for inspection.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 208, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable neat, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, platedware, phonograph with records, Singer's hand sewing machine, pier glasses, filter, large K. O. stove, Sharanpore large size fret work screen, D. B. 500 Express rifle, large duck gun, pictures, lamps, table, ornaments, cheval glass with side drawers, almyrahs, sideboard, original oil paintings such as View of Bombay from Malabar Hill, Chowpatti, Dukes nose Khandala and water colors of Kashmir from various Exhibitors, the property of a gentleman, having left the station.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAW

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

BULLION—			
Gold per ounce, Consols	86 5/8	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Consols	85 1-2	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 3/8	=	— 1/8
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 13/16	=	— 1/16
2 months' bills	32 3/4	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	71 3/8	=	— 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·20	=	·01
Berlin cheques	20·42 1-2	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 5/8	=	"
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct. =	unchanged
1 months' sight Bank Bills	6	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5 1/4	=	"
1 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4	=	— 1/4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	=	— 1/4
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	5 1/4	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	5 1/3	=	"

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000. "

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 4,000,000.

Rs. 1140 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 740 do Bombay.
Rs. 720 do Madras.

1900

At 1s. 4 1/16d.

Minimum rate received 12 per cent. average rate.1698

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 1900 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 1900 do Bombay.
Rs. Nil do Madras.

1900

At 1s. 4 3/16d.

Minimum rate received 13 per cent. average rate 1699

Total amount sold during week Rs. 56,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week " 60,00,000
Extra allotment Transfers on Bombay Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/8d.

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 39.
Finest Australian Mutton 40
Tone of Auction steady.

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c.f. India 11-6 Nov.-Dec. sellers steady.

WHEAT—Quiet

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gusarat 46 1/2 + 1/2 A.-M. sellers firmer
Yellow Cawnpore 47 1/2 + 1/4 A.-M. sellers firmer
Bombay 56 + 1 Nov.-Dec. nominal firmer.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 46 1/4 + 3/8 Nov.-Dec. done firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 3/8—1/16.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—"Winkelried."

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	hardening
Hoel Dollar	dull
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	12,000
Spot	5-47-5-3
Egyptian 3 3/8	
Sold on speculation and for Export	2,000
Imports	26,000
Futures closed	strong

Nov.-Dec. 5-46 + 2	Dec.-Jan. 5-45 + 20	Jan.-Feb. 5-44 + 21
Feb.-Mar. 5-46 + 20	Mar.-April 5-47 + 20	April-May. 5-51 + 20
May-June. 5-54 + 20	June-July. 5-56 + 20	July-Aug. 5-56 + 20

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 61,000
Do. last year ... 60,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 62,000
Do. do. Continent ... 38,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·70 + 30
Futures, month of Dec.	9·26 + 24
Do. month of March	10·14 + 21

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to Southern Spinners send $0 to bidding more freely.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10
Futures, month of Dec	10·00 + 18
Do. month of Jan	10·03 + 18
Tone at close	barely steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th November.

Cotton	..	..	6,366 bales.
Wheat	..	..	4,981 cwts.
Linseed	..	..	4,901 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	..	..	1,171 do
Gingelly seed	..	..	6,073 do
Poppy seed	..	..	421 do
Groundnuts	..	..	283 do
Castorseed	..	..	3,566 do
Rice	..	..	10,126 do
Myrabollams	..	..	326 do
Cottonseed	..	..	7,678 do
Mowrasseed	..	..	577 do
Gram	..	..	2,660 do
Jowar	..	..	287 do
Maize	..	..	5 do

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay have raised the Official Bank rates 1 percent to-day. The ruling rate is now 7 per cent in Calcutta and 6 per cent in Bombay. The active export season in Bombay has not yet commenced, but there is a large supply of bills in Calcutta.

A big rise is reported in Cotton in Liverpool and American futures to-day, but the market is apparently in the hands of speculators and the tone was unsettled at the close. To-days Liverpool opener confirms this, as the tone is easier with futures six points lower. Our local market opened about Re. 1 higher than yesterday's rates. But there is little doing in contracts and business is confined to a moderate enquiry for ready lots of new arrivals.

Rupee Paper is dull and declining under the influence of dearer money. Sterling exchange is strong. The Share Bazaar is quiet but steady closing rates are as follows :

Petits	Rs. 3,545
Davids	" 433 1/2
Bank of Bombay	" 1,425
Bombay S. N. Co, Ordinary	" 245
Mofussil	" 555

EXCHANGE.—Tone Strong.

Bank T. T.	... ...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand	... ...	1/8.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.		7/16
Do. do. 6 do		5/8.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	...	172
Marcks 3 do. do.	...	140 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	...	167 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	...	229
Japan 30 do. do.	...	149 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	... ...	96·4
1st Settlement, 30th November	...	96·4

Money Market, Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 19th Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 15th Nov.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th Nov.	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 18th Sept.	5	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H G (By terms)	189	179	..	29 Jan.
Bengals M G (By terms)	192	184	..	26 Nov.
Do. (M.-G.)	191	183	..	25 Jan.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M-G	210	204	..	do
Khandesh (M-G)	208	199	..	do
Jalgaum (M-G)	208	201	..	do
Khandwa (M.G.)	..	207	..	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)	211	205	..	do
Do. do. (M-G)				
Akola do. (M-G)				
Twstem (M.G.)	224	218	..	do
Dharwangaum Pondgaum (M-G)	222	216	..	do
Shappy Kampitee (M-G)	226	220	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	256	..	241	25 Mar.
Nuttie (M. G.)	207	201	..	25 Jan.
Punjab	192	184	..	26 Nov.
Do.	191	180	..	25 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... easier.
Estimated sales ... 10,000 bales.
Imports ... 14,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·40	5·37	5·36
— 6	— 6	—6
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·40	5·43	5·45
—6	—6	—6
May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·48	5·50	5·52
—6	—6	—6

THE INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The following quotations were received by Special Cablegram to-day 15th November :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anamapur Gold	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 8 9	£0 11 3
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 0 0	£1 7 6
Champion Reef	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 11 0	£0 12 3
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 0 0	£0 1 6
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Ellore Gold Mines	£1	£1	£2 0 0	£2 3 9
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 3 9	£1 6 0
G. F. of Mysore	£1	£1	£0 1 9	£0 2 3
Gurzala, Ltd	10s.	8s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 9
G. F. Reserve	£1	£1	£0 15 0	£0 17 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Wynaad Dec	£2	£2	£2 10 0	£2 15 0
Ooregum Prop.	5s.	5s.	£0 1 3	£0 2 6
Ooregum New	6s.	6s.	£0 1 6	£0 3 0
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 12 6	£4 17 6
Mysore Reef Old	£1	£1	£0 0 0	£0 1 0
Mysore West	10s.	10s.	£0 4 6	£0 5 0
Mysore Wynaad	5s.	4s.	£0 3 6	£0 4 3
Champions	10s.	10s.	£0 5 0	£0 6 3
Nundydroog (Ltd)	10s.	10s.	£0 13 6	£0 14 3
Rayal Hoods	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 9
Rayal (Ltd)	£1	10s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 6
Together	£1	10s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 3

A special London cablegram to the *Times of Ceylon*, dated the 9th instant, gives the following quotations regarding rubber in the London market :—"The price of fine hard Para at to-day's auction was 5s. 2d. Plantation sorts were irregular. Fine crepe was well competed for ; and biscuits were preferred to sheet. Buyers are more particular about the quality of the latter than hitherto. The following are prices paid :—Culloden crepe, 5s. 1 1/4d. ditto biscuits 5s. 7 3/4d. Heatherly biscuits 5s. 7 3/4d.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DADYSETT—November 15, at her residence Chowpati, Dadysett Garden House, Bai Soonabai, wife of Mr. Hirjee Ardeshir Dady and daughter of Mr. Nowrojee Cursetjee Banajee. Funeral this morning at 8 o'clock, Bombay Time.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINCH.—October, 22 at Nundinee, Dalsing Saral, the wife of R Finch, of a son.
LEWIS.—October 30, at "Norfolk Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of G. E. W. Lewis, of a son.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery of Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema ; Pimples ; Sunburn ; Freckles.

FOR Cuts ; Bruises ; Burns ; Scalds ; Piles ; Boils.

FOR Sciatica ; Rheumatism ; Stiff Joints ; Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE CHEMISTS,

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 7m. ; Sun sets, 5h 22m.; High water, 10-47m., 11-39s ; Low water, 4-51m., 4-52s.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Oriental," with English mails of 2nd instant, due to arrive at 8 a.m.

Bombay University, election of Dean and Syndics, Faculty of Arts.

Entertainment Cathedral High School, 9-30 p.m. (S-T.)

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair of Navi-wadi commences to-day and lasts for ten days.

A NEW BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Vakil, son of Mr. H. N. Vakil, of Messrs. Thakordas and Co., solicitors, made the usual declaration before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar at the High Court yesterday, and was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.—H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla attended by ten followers arrived in Bombay yesterday and has put up in the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel. His Highness the Maharajah Bhowsingji, the Rana of Porebunder, accompanied by Captain Dalbha, A. D. C. and a retinue of 150 men arrived in Bombay from Porebunder and has put up in a bungalow at Malabar Hill.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Last evening a tram-car horse broke loose at Mazagon Road and galloped down the road on to Babula Tank Road where it knocked down one Sawalia Yesoo, a Hindu lad of eighteen years of age, breaking his collar-bone. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital. The animal also knocked down two other Hindu pedestrians, who escaped with slight injuries.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT :—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the enquiry concerning the death of Sestabai, wife of one Punja Bheeva, a Hindu labour-cart driver. From facts already reported it will be remembered that deceased failed to account to her husband for her absence from home on Saturday night, whereupon she was whipped by him. Soon after she became unconscious and died on Sunday evening. The Coroner's Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to internal hemorrhage from a ruptured spleen. The jury returned a verdict of death from hemorrhage caused by a beating with a stick inflicted on her by Poonja Bhewa, and that under such circumstances the act of Poonja was causing grievous heart.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra steamer "General" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day (the 16th instant.) Specially superscribed correspondences for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. —Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra steamer "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day (the 16th instant.) A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow (the 17th instant.)—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra steamer "Muttra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-morow (the 17th instant). A supplimental mail will also be closed at 6-30 pm., on Sunday the 18th instant—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per steamer "Capri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-morrow (the 17th instant).

THE MILL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

THE following official report of the fire in the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills at Tardeo has been submitted by Superintendent O'Keeffe to the Commissioner of Police :—

"On Wednesday, at 1-30 a.m., a fire broke out in the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills at Tardeo Road. The fire was first noticed in the weft-ring department by Bhairoo Jetsing, one of the night watchmen who at once gave information to the Police and the Fire Brigade. The Fire Brigade were early on the spot but before the fire could be got under control nearly the whole of the main building was burnt down. The engine-room occupying the centre of the building was completely burnt down, as also the framing, carding, sizing, ring and other blocks ; in all twelve blocks were gutted. The cotton godown to the rear of the main building was saved as also the dynamo and the weaving department. The damage is estimated at Rs. 15,00,000 and the whole mill is insured with the Commercial Union Assurance Company. The cause of the fire is at present not known."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 13 was 346, giving a death-rate of 40-87 per annum per thousand as against 37-65 the corresponding period of last year, and 42-21 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 70 died from fevers ; 16, plague ; 1, measles ; 3, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 69, phthisis ; 31, diseases of the nervous system ; 168, affections of the respiratory organs ; 43, diarrhœa ; 18, dysentery ; 36, still-born ; 86, old age and debility ; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 9 ; Brahmin, 10 ; Lingact, 1 ; Bhattia, 4 ; Hindu of other caste, 304 ; Hindu low caste, 76 ; Musalman, 155 ; Parsee, 20 ; Jew 1 ; Native Christian, 19 ; Eurasian, 4 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 1 ; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 420 against 354 the corresponding period of last year, and 393 the average over the past five years.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon Dr. A. G. Viegas in the Chair.

EXPERT OPINION ON THE QUESTION OF CATCH PITS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding the joint opinion of Messrs G. Midgely Taylor and G. R. Strachan on the question of catch-pits.

On the motion of Sir P. M. Mehta, it was resolved that the letter be recorded and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation would await proposals from him for giving effect to the recoumendations made by the consulting engineers. That a copy of the opinion be forwarded for information to the Committee appointed by the Corporation in April 1904 to report on the condition and working of the drainage system in Bombay.

PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a plan showing the proposed Port Trust Railway line through Mazagon. The Commissioner in that letter stated that the proposal involved the provision of 3 level.

Crossings, across Dock Yard Road, Nawab Tank Road and Police Hospital Lane, the closing of traffic on 1st, 2nd and 3rd Carpenter Street, Nowland Street, Church Street, Dolkar Street, by fencing across them and the running of the Railway Line along Kasara Basin Road and the road on the west of Pedder Market and situated between Dock Yard Road and 3rd Carpenter Street and Carpenter Street. There was no objection to the construction of the level crossings and to the closing of the roads in question subject to the conditions as per accompanying memo, which the Port Trustees had accepted. The notice required by Section 289 (3) of the Municipal Act was accordingly put up in each of the streets in question on the 1st September last, and he forwarded the following letters addressed to him objecting to the proposed closure:—Letter from Mr. J. C. Lobo & others. from the Rev. L. C. Pera, from Mr. Dadoba Arjun & others, from Mr. D. N. Billimoria and from Mr. A. C. Coutts and others. So far as the objections were concerned, he had the honour to state that communication between the east and the west of the Railway would be maintained by the two over bridges for carriage traffic and the two foot-bridges which the Port Trustees proposed to construct in Mazagon and about which he had addressed the Corporation on 24th August 1906. By the closing of a portion of the 2nd Carpenter Street however the residents of that lane would be deprived of a carriage way to their properties. Hitherto they could bring in a carriage from the road to Pedder Market across 3rd Carpenter Street to 2nd Carpenter Street, but by the proposed arrangement they would be deprived of this route and would be compelled to make use of the open space which was hardly sufficient for the purpose, he was of opinion that the house marked in yellow scering on the plain should be purchased by the Port Trustees and added to the open space above referred to, to provide a sufficient width of carriage way. If the above conditions and requirements were carried out he saw no objection to the proposal and had the honour to request the sanction of the Corporation to the closing of the roads in question and the construction of the 3 level crossings.

The above letter was referred to the Committee, appointed by the Corporation on 20th September last, in connection with the Harbour Branch Railway.

THE PRIMARY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Consideration was given to the letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Educational, Department, saying :

"With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter dated the 6th July last, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, dated the 13th October and to state that in the circumstances represented His Excellency the Governor in Council deems it advisable to enlarge the Committee therein referred to. I am, therefore, to request that if the Corporation desire to nominate an additional member on the Committee the name of the gentleman selected may be communicated to Government at an early date."

In the letter from the Commissioner referred to in the Government letter it was said among other things that with reference to Government Resolution dated 6th July last, appointing a Committee consisting of The Municipal Commissioner, The Director of Public Instruction, The Chairman, Joint Schools Committee, The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta, to investigate the measures which should be adopted to further the spread of primary education in the City of Bombay, the Commissioner had the honour to report for the information of Government that at a meeting at which all Members of the Committee were present, the duties imposed upon the Committee by the Government Resolution above referred to were discussed at some length and it was unanimously considered desirable that it should be represented to Government that in the opinions of the Committee the enquiries to be made by them would be more effective and their conclusions would command more respect if their own number were increased and made more representative of the many interests in Bombay City which may be affected by their final proposals.

The Committee suggested the following additional names as worthy of the attention of Government :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla. The Hon'ble Mr Vithaldas, Damodher Thackersey. Khan Bahadur Darabsah Ratanji Chichgar. On the motion of Sir P. M. Mehta it was resolved to inform the Government that the Corporation had elected Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla to represent that body on the Committee.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha moved, in accordance with a notice of motion, dated 23rd July last, "that in the opinion of the Corporation the time has now arrived to inform the Government that it is highly expedient in the best interest of the tax-payers and the public generally, (a) to repeal the City of Bombay Improvement Act and wind up its affairs, and (b) entrust the work of carrying out the operations of improvement which are still essential for the better health of the City to the Corporation by expanding and modifying the existing Municipal Act. That with a view to addressing the Government on the foregoing subject a Committee, to be named at the meeting, be appointed to consider and report at an early day on the necessary additions and alterations which will be required in the Municipal Act."

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin proposed an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred to a committee.

Mr. Jehangier B Petit seconded the amendement.

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn said that Mr. Wacha's memorandum came to his hands only a couple of days ago, and, therefore, he had had no time to reply to it as fully as he would like to. He would confine himself mainly to that portion of the memorandum in which Mr. Wacha criticised the operation of the Trust.

The President ruled that the memorandum was not before the House and he could not allow Mr. Dunn to speak upon it.

Mr. Dunn replied that it had been circulated amongst the members and it had been understood to be Mr. Wacha's speech in support of his motion.

The President said that he had already decided the point and the member could only speak on the resolution and the amendment before them.

Sir. Pherozshah suggested an adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Dunn intimated that he was prepared to place his view before the Corporation in ten minute. He did not propose, to take much of their time.

The President, not allowing Mr. Dunn to speak on the memorandum, Mr Dunn intimated that he would also print his view in shape of a memorandum and circulate amongst the members.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday, the discussion on Mr. Wacha's motion being adjourned to Thursday.

A MOTORIST FINED.

In the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P H Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Superintendent O'Keeffe prosecuted Mr. Muir, an engineer in the Petit Mills for driving his motor car rashly and negligently on the 14th ultimo. It appears that Mr. Muir was driving down Charni Road on to the Allbless Baug lane and he ran into a hack victoria at the corner of the latter place and later on into the carriage of one Dr. Jangharvalla. These collisions damaged the splash board of the car. Mr. Muir then drove off and passed the Girgaum chowki on to Tardeo Road, and knocked down one Demello, who made a report of the matter to the police. Accused was fined Rs. 30.

MAJOR-GENERAL H.W. Duperier, Director-General of Military Works in India, will arrive in Bombay on duty on Sunday, and will remain about a week. A salute of 13 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a. m., on Monday, to announce the arrival of Major-General Duperier.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, it is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

IS A THEATRE HOUSE A NUISANCE ?

Complaints Against the Bhangwady Theatre.

IN the High Court, Original Side, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard a suit brought by Bhikajee Framjee Khan, and another against Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy and another, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be restrained by order of the Court from using the premises in Bhangwady as a theatre house for the purpose of giving therein theatrical performances or any other performances of a similar character ; to remove the engine house from its present position and to cease to work the engine therein ; that in the event of the Court holding that the plaintiffs are not entitled to relief by a permanent roandatory injunction, the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 15,000 as damages and compensation for the loss and injury caused, or which may be caused, to the plaintiffs by reason of the existence of the nuisances complained of, etc. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Mr Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the first defendant Mr. Bahadurji and Mr Jinnah, instructed by M.r. Muncharshah Vakil appeared for the second defendant, Chandoolal Dalsookram.

The plaintiff stated that they are the owners of two houses situated at Chira Bazar, one occupied by Parsee families, and the other by the owner of a printing press. To the rear of the said house, that is to the east thereof, is the property of the first defendant, which was until recently a vacant piece of land and was known as Bhangwady. In November 1905, the first defendant erected a structure on the land, which was leased to the second defendant, who is the proprietor of a theatrical company known as the Deshi Nattak Samaje Company, for the purpose of using the same as a theatre house, and the second defendant was now giving theatrical performances in the premises. There are many rooms in plaintiffs' house in the rear, which are used as sleeping-rooms. The theatrical performances, which take place almost every day, including Sundays, commence about 9 o'clock at night and go on till about 3 o'clock the next morning, and are accompanied by loud and continuous noises There is frequent clapping of hands and loud shouting during the performance, and loud whistling is constantly heard during the time the performances last. The shifting of scenery on the stage and removal of stage property from one place to another is carried on in the most noisy manner. The plaintiff's tenants are unable to go to sleep or enjoy rest as long as the performances are going on and they had complained bitterly of the same to the plaintiffs' and threatened to vacate the premises. Since the 11th November 1905, the defendants or one of them had erected on the land between the plaintiffs' house and the theatre house an engine house of corrugated iron and teak wood, which was only about six feet removed from the rear wall of plaintiff's property. In the engine-house was placed an oil engine which worked a dynamo. The exhaust pipe of the engine rose to just a little above the first floor level of plaintiffs' house and the noxious fumes from the exhaust pipe blew right into the living and sleeping-rooms of the house. The fumes were most injurious to the health of the tenants and interfered most materially with their physical comfort. The engine was worked both night and day and was used for the purpose of supplying electric current to the electric light installation fitted up in the theatre house. The noise caused by the working of the engine was loud and incessant, and and was a source of great discomfort to the plaintiffs' tenants. The plaintiffs said that the nuisances on the defendant's premises were of such an aggravated character that both the houses would become unfit to be used for human habitation. The working of the oil engine in close proximity to their premises was extremely risky, and the plaintiffs' property ran serious risk of being burnt down by fire.

The first defendant, in his written statement, denied that Bhangwady was until recently a vacant piece of land. The building of the theatre was publicly announced in the press in March 1905, when defendant commenced the work. He denied that the use of the theatre gave rise to any actionable nuisance as far as the plaintiffs or their tenants were concerned ; and any noise which could be heard in the plaintiffs' house from the theatre was no more than the noise which was incident to any busy-street in Bombay. In the northwest corner of Bhangwady, close to the plaintiffs' houses, there was for a long time an iron foundry, which was not removed until the 16th September 1906. The noise from the continual hammering of the black smiths and the blowing of the forges in the foundry was a greater and more continuous noise than any which may have emanated from the theatre ; and yet neither the plaintiffs nor their tenants made any complaint regarding the foundry. The second defendant had erected the engine house at his own cost for the purpose of working a dynamo. The allegations as to the nuisance caused by the engine were exaggerated. The first defendant, on receiving the plaintiffs' solicitors' letter complaining of the engine house sent intimation to the second defendant to stop the working of the engine. Steps were taken by the latter at once in the matter ; and the first defendant submitted that in view of the circumstances, the plaintiffs were not justified in including in this suit any complaint with reference to the engine. If any nuisance was caused, the first defendant said he could not be held liable for it.

The second defendant said that, since receiving the notice from the plaintiffs, he had stopped working the engine for the theatrical performances. Alterations were made in the position of the exhaust pipe, so that the noise, if any, had been deadened, and the alleged fumes had been stopped. The theatrical performances did not last till 3 a. m., and no continuous noise was caused during the performances. Gas and incandescent lights at the theatre were utilised, and the oil engine had been stopped. There were several other neighbouring houses, which were nearer than the plaintiffs' houses ; and the owners and occupiers of them never complained of the night performances at the theatre and the oil engine, as causing any nuisance to them.

The hearing of details of the matter was proceeded with.

GUARDIANSHIP OF A GIRL-WIDOW.

In the High Court, appellate side, before their Lordships Justice Russell and Justice Beaman, an application instituted by one Bagirathibai for a certificate of guardianship of the person and property of her minor daughter Sarswatibai Alias Bhimabai, widow of one Ganpatrao Totya Saheb, alleging that the property of the minor consisting of movables and immovables is worth Rs. 14,600 and that the minor's mother-in-law, Laximibai, is a woman of bad character and is about to misappropriate the minor's property, came on for hearing. The Petitioner prays that in case she is not appointed guardian of the minor's property, the Nazir of the District Court of Poona may be appointed as guardian. The opponent was one Laximibai, the mother-in-law of the minor. Mr. R. R. Desai appeared for the opponent, the applicant being represented by Mr. J. B. Ghurpure.

The application was decided by the District Judge of Poona who appointed the applicant as the guardian of Saraswati's person and the Nazir of the Court as guardian of her property.

The facts of the case are that about a year ago the minor's husband to whom she had been married 12 months' previously, died. At the time of his death, his father who died in 1897 had been dead for some years. On the father's death, the opponent Laximibai obtained a certificate of guardianship to her son's property and arranged his marriage with Sarswatibai. Then Ganpatrao died and his minor wife or rather minor widow returned to her mother's house and has been living with her ever since. Laximibai's claims to be guardian are based on the fact that the minor's property came to her from her husband, *i.e.*, Laxmibai's family. But after Laximibai's examination the District Judge was not satisfied that she was in any way a fit guardian. She has already, according to her own admission partly mismanaged her son's property, mortgaging part of it for Rs. 1,500 and only receiving one third of the consideration money. The explanation which she tendered for her conduct was most lame. On the other hand the girl's mother has deposed to Laxmibai's neglect of Sarswatai, and from Laximibai's demeanour in the witness box the judge was convinced that her appointment as guardian would be most detrimental to the minor's interests.

It has been contended that the applicant, Bagirathibai, is only a cook and should not therefore be made a guardian. As regards this contention the District Judge said that the applicant's poverty was no drawback, she seemed to be an honest woman and therefore ordered her appointment as guardian of Saraswati's person.

An appeal has been admitted in the the High Court from the decision of the Lower Court. After hearing counsels, their Lordships ordered that they would allow the appeal to be withdrawn on payment of the costs of the suit incurred by Rajibathibai. This order is without prejudice to any claim that Laxmibai may make to be appointed guardian of the property.

A SUIT FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

"Purdanashin" Women.

On the Original side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar heard a suit brought by Rahim Valli Mahomed against Fatmabai and another in which the plaintiff prayed for a specific performance of two agreements ; also that the defendants may be ordered to execute to him a conveyance of certain premises at Chuckla ; that they be ordered to pay to him a sum equal to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs 17,000 and Rs 6,000, being one third share of certain sale proceeds and costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr Scott, Advocate General, Mr Lowndes, and Mr F. Sorabjee Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr Strangman and Mr Jinnah, instructed by Mr F. P. Pavri, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that by an agreement of October 1904, the defendants, as executors of Abdul Karim Haji Essa Niviani, agreed to sell to Valli Mahomed one-third share of Abdul Karim in a house at Chuckla for Rs. 26,000 ; and Valli Mahomed paid Rs. 12,000 as earnest money. By a second agreement with Valli Mahomed, in consideration of his paying Rs. 5,000 to the defendants, they agreed to complete the sale of Abdul Karim's share within two months, time being the essence of the contract ; and in default the defendants agreed to pay interest at 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 17,000, and to sell the one-third share for Rs 23,700. Valli Mahomed subsequently died, and the plaintiff, who was the only son and sole executor of Valli Mahomed, had requested the defendants to carry out their agreement, but they had failed to do so.

The defendants said they were "Purdanashin" women, and that their affairs were managed by one Abdul Rahim. They denied that the transaction comprised in the agreement was a sale, or that the sum of Rs. 12,000 was paid as earnest money. After referring to other matters, the defendants submitted that plaintiff was not entitled to a specific performance of the agreement.

The case stands adjourned with a view to an amicable settlement.

POLICE COURT.

AN ACCOUNTANT IN TROUBLE.

In the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday resumed the hearing of the charge of defamation made by Salemahomad Haji Ahmed Nurani, against Karsandas Balgovindas, of the firm of Messrs. McAffee and Karsandas, Public Accountants, Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., prosecuted : Mr. Leslie Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., defended. At the previous hearing the accused made his written statement and was read to the Court by Mr. Crawford, who outlined the defence.

Mr. Crawford said, there was a suit pending in the High Court, No. 98 of 1906 ; the Advocate General of Bombay, at the instance of certain relators, against Salemahomed and others. It involved important questions for the management of the Jackerin Mosque in Bombay, and of the properties for its maintenance ; these were worth several lakhs of rupees, and yielded an annual income of some thousands of rupees. Accused began the inspection of the account-books relating to the mosque and the properties on 16th June. On, 9th July, he found certain entries in the "Rohkad Mail" cash book, for the Samvant year 1964, dateless, viz., no particular dates were there to show the days on which they had been made. He made a note of such entries. On 30th July, his attention was drawn to certain dates, in a different handwriting, appearing in the entries, which he had previously noted down to be dateless. On 14th August, a report was made by him to the relators' solicitors, Messrs. Crawford Brown &

AT THE SIGN OF THE RED TAMARIND.

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GEM BEADS AS NECKLETS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1906.

THE FULLER PAPERS.

LORD MINTO is out bear-shooting. It is unsportsmanlike to make a noise when the quarry is in sight. His Excellency the Viceroy, of all men, must not be disturbed while he is carrying a loaded rifle in the jungle. So Mr. John Morley's promise that the Fuller papers should be simultaneously published in England and India remained unfulfilled. The Viceroy was away and India was kept waiting. Still the publication of the papers relating to the resignation of Sir Bampfylde Fuller of his office as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam adds little to our knowledge on the subject. We cannot but still regard him as a sacrifice to Babu vituperation and virulence, a man placed in a difficult and dangerous situation, and in response to vulgar clamour, abandoned by a Government which should have stood by and supported him without a moment's hesitation. When Lord Curzon at the Byculla Club sought to vindicate his action in partitioning—reconstructing, he termed it—Bengal, he indulged in the prophecy that there was not a Bengali patriot, then denouncing him but could one day bless his name for the course he had adopted and the boon he had secured for Bengal. That day seems a long time coming. Lieutenant-Governors and other high officials will have passed through much tribulation before its dawn. Yet it might have been already at high noon had not Government deserted its Chief Agent in his extremity and left him a prey to unprincipled agitators. Lord Curzon fully appreciated the amount of backbone and sinew to be found in the Babu and in his first despatch to Mr. Brodrick, then Secretary of State for India, on the subject of Partition, anticipated the objection that it would divide the Bengali nation into separate units, result in the disruption of its historical, social and linguistic ties and seriously interfere with the social and material progress of the people,—pronouncing the representation to be the indefinite language of the professional Bengali politician. The Government of India was with his Excellency at the time; so too was the Secretary of State, and it was not too much to assume that they would remain so and would in every possible way seek to strengthen the hands of their nominee in the administration of the new province, when it was well known he would have as trying a time as any administrator since the earliest days of the British rule in India. Government represented to the India Office that the opposition took the "narrow standpoint of certain vague political aspirations" and that the "public opinion" of which they posed as representatives, was "manufactured by a comparatively small number of people at a single centre, disseminated to others for universal adoption, all other views being discouraged or suppressed." That opposition remained the same, but its methods were more objectionable when the partition of Bengal became an accomplished fact and Sir Bampfylde Fuller was selected as first Lieutenant-Governor. His record was one which had not been surpassed by any available Indian official. It had been one long story of success, which had been accompanied by personal popularity, and there can be no possible doubt that had he received anything approaching to fair play and the support he was entitled to expect, his administration of the new Province would have proved the crowning-piece of his career.

From the day he took up office, besides having the organisation of the state machinery for a province afflicted with famine, for which he was called upon to make special preparations, Sir Bampfylde, as has been truly observed, "became the butt of a spurious agitation skilfully engineered from Calcutta, the victim of libels as atrocious as were ever aimed at any public man." Sir Bampfylde withstood it calmly and in a thoroughly dignified manner, though British officials were daily insulted in the streets and Indian officials subjected to a remorseless boycott. And the Government of India appeared to look on unmoved. We have seen the opinion expressed that for this shortcoming the explanation must be sought farther afield than in India—that Mr. Morley never grasped the difficulties for which he became as much responsible as any one when he resolved to take the partition as an accomplished fact. Mr. Morley's attitude in connection with the Barisal affair and in regard to that paltry matter of a postal blunder respecting an informal appeal for murder, made by a thrice-condemned murderer, are accepted as proof that the Secretary of State was disposed to "carp and fault-find without giving due consideration to the abnormal strain of work on the whole Civil staff in East Bengal, apart even from the special difficulties created by the Swadeshi movement and the general political agitation." When Sir Bampfylde desired to disaffiliate the schools which had become hot-beds of sedition, he might perhaps have been wiser to submit an alternative to disaffiliation with the Calcutta University. The Government of India would have been more magnanimous had they suggested such an alternative. But they elected to call upon Sir Bampfylde to withdraw his proposal and the refractory students and those less respectable leaders among the Bengali agitators shrieked forth their exultation and became more turbulently agressive than ever they had been before. Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation was inevitable. It will need no reading between the lines of the published correspondence to recognise that this proceeding was imperative. In the words of that remarkable letter of protest by the members of the Civil Service of the new province, Whitehall clearly forced the hands of the Government of India. "The grounds for calling upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the withdrawal of his recommendation to the University were so untenable that this action could only have been taken in order to elicit a refusal and the frank and prompt acknowledgement dated Viceregal Lodge, of the nature of the recommendation made, shows how little the Head of the Administration in India was in sympathy with the orders he carried out. It is clear, therefore, that the campaign of vituperation and lies that has been urged by the small section of disloyal Bengalis during the past ten months has had its effect on the Secretary of State and that of the masses of mud that have been thrown some particles have stuck.

Whether the Secretary of State or the Government of India were most to blame matters little. What is of importance is the injustice done to Sir Bampfylde, for which there is no redress; the slight upon the service of which he was so eminent a member and the outrageous pandering to a disloyal and disorderly mob for whose complaint the knout was the only specific. The Government at Home, as well as the Government of India, was warned, when the partition was first mooted that all manner of offensive opposition might be expected, and it should have been prepared to deal expeditiously as well as efficaciously with the difficulties as they arose. Government had every reason to repose confidence in Sir Bampfylde Fuller and none whatever to treat his recommendations with contempt, or even to over-ride them. If he had been appointed as a last resort, the action—or inaction—of Government might have been understood, though had it been wise it would have imputed general instructions to him which he might easily have followed. But they set him, undefended, in the midst of the enemies of good government and then proceeded to tie his hands that he might not defend himself. The published correspondence will fully support this contention and show that the civil servants whose protest was made public two months ago, did not overstate the feeling that they were not being supported. "Hindrances and inconveniences," their spokesman observed, "matter but little, so long as we have the confidence that the facts are known to those in authority and that we shall be trusted by them (Government) in doing our duty without fear or favour. But what are we to fall back upon when we find that the facts are disregarded and that the seditious misrepresentation of those whose sole aim is to make Government impossible have weight with the highest authority of all? What prospects have we for the future and what interest and enthusiasm can we retain in a career which should be and has been in the past one of the most inspiring in the world?" We sympathise with the Service, for we realise what a severe humiliation has been thrust upon it in this case, We had hoped that the publication of the documents would go some distance to justify the action of Government in this matter. But we do not think it has.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE DECCAN.

A RECENT public execution in Hyderabad, Deccan, has occasioned considerable comment upon the manner in which capital punishment is carried out in the neighbouring State. We do not purpose now to discuss the *pros* and *cons* of capital punishment though we know there are many among us who contend that it brutalises the public as well as the officials who carry it out, no matter in what manner it is inflicted. The system has its defenders, but we cannot think that any civilised person can view with approval the methods adopted in Hyderabad. China has perhaps the most elaborately horrible system of punishments, but even China has a more humane way of performing its executions than prevails in the territory of His Highness the Nizam. In the case just reported—and reproduced in our news columns to-day—a Pathan, forty years of age, waylaid and murdered his brother-in-law, a youth of nineteen in order to acquire possession of his property. Tried and found guilty, the murderer was sentenced to death and the sentence confirmed by the Nizam. One of the anomalies of Hyderabad law is that in a case of this kind the relatives of the culprit are allowed to decide whether the capital punishment shall be carried into effect or whether it shall be commuted to life-long imprisonment. In this case the victim's sister—for reasons sufficiently obvious—decided that the culprit should be put to death. She became in reality a widow whichever alternative she chose, but the husband decapitated, she was at liberty to marry again. That consideration may, have had weight with her, or she may have desired that the murder of her brother should be fully avenged. Whatever influences guided her need not be further discussed. What we wish to draw attention to is the manner in which the execution was carried out. The culprit was conveyed with a halter round his neck and ropes attached to his arms to the place of execution. The rule is that the prisoner shall walk, but in this case he was conveyed through the streets in a jutka surrounded by a mob of sweepers and a squad of Arab Police. The grim ceremony preseding the actual execution is graphically described by the correspondent, and then—here we must quote his own words—"an attendant armed with a long needle pricked the condemned man in the back causing him to start forward. At a same instant those holding the cords laid themselves back in opposite directions as in a tug-of-war contest with the result that the wretch's neck was stretched and. . . the executioner's blade descended fair and true on the neck, severing the head completely." Nothing more cruel or horrible could be well conceived—except in former cases of which we have heard when the executioner intoxicated with drugs "to keep up" his nerve has literally hacked the victim's head to pieces.

It is a loathesome, fearful subject, but we draw attention to it in the hope that in the near future the system may be amended. We cannot ask Hyderabad to abolish capital punishment altogether until it has been discontinued in British India, but we can urge upon the Nizam's Government the desirability of adopting less barbarous methods both as regards the despatch of the unhappy mortal and the demoralising preliminary spectacle. We know that it is not long since public executions were entirely abolished in England—just forty years ago—and that the chronicles of Tyburn recount scenes almost as gruesome as the Hyderabad correspondent relates. The conveyance of the criminals from Newgate to Tyburn by Holborn Hill and the Oxford road, is said to have afforded, by the distance traversed, an ample opportunity to all lovers of such sights for obtaining a view of the ghastly procession. In ancient times at the hospital of St. Giles's the condemned man was customarily presented with a large bowl of ale. But the system fell into disuse, the reason being explained in 1760 when Lord Ferrers was refused some wine and water, "the sheriff stating that he was sorry to be obliged to refuse his lordship but that by recent regulations they were enjoined not to let prisoners drink when going to execution, as great indecencies had been frequently committed in these cases through the criminals becoming intoxicated." In Hyderabad it is the executioner who is sometimes, if not frequently, intoxicated. But in this, the first State of India, practices are carried on in the name of the law, which England abolished a hundred and fifty years ago. The need for reform is sufficiently apparent and we trust that the attention of His Highness the Nizam having been drawn to the matter he will take steps to bring procedure in Hyderabad into conformity with that of British India and which, good or ill, is at least in accordance with modern ideas of propriety and humanity.

MUZZLING ACTORS.

THE boom in theatrical enterprise in Bombay has been so marked recently that we presume the orders published in the *Government Gazette* regarding the licensing of theatres and "performance licenses" are a direct result. It does not, of course, appear upon what model the rules were framed, but possibly those of the London County Council might give up secrets if carefully searched. But what has been done? According to Rule six performance licenses prohibit smoking on the stage or in the auditorium without previously obtaining a license from the Collector of Customs. Mr. Bandmann will have need to be careful when producing "A Runaway girl," to propitiate the police, or he may have to omit one of the prettiest songs of the piece. Or it may be that the delightful duel scenes in "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" and "Macbeth" would leave an awkward pause, because Rule eight had been forgotten. But there is even worse. How can one conceive "The man from Blankley's" without the dinner scene which must be separately licensed under the rule that says "Nor shall he keep or supply or permit to be cosumed therein any liquor or intoxicating drug etc. etc., without obtaining previously a license from the Collector of Customs." Even afternoon tea scenes are barred under this and the idea of the gallant Colonel plucking up courage, to propose to Donna Lucia d'Alvadorez, on plain soda-water is too painful for words. For circus proprietors equally stringent rules are provided; the performing bear must be licensed before it may be solaced with its bottle of "vin ordinaire" and the orchestra is to be provided with a "safe and easy" means of exit, presumably on the American back-woods principle that they are "doing their best." We are inclined to wonder how the roof of a tent is to be made of uninflammable material and still more so how the deceased holder of a license is to renew it within a reasonable time. This might be made quite an interesting item in the programme. The prohibition against the audience at a circus smoking is, we can only think, a mistake and one which may well be rectified.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

PRINCE VON BULOW'S pacific utterances at the opening of the Reichstag will be received with satisfaction by those who believe in their sincerity. It was only the other day that we saw a political writer recalling Lord Granville's letter to Mr. Gladstone in 1870 in which he said "It looks much as if Bismarck wished to pick a quarrel with us. He has always hated the English, and, at all events, no confidence can be placed in him." "Substitute 'Wilhelm II' or 'Bulow' for 'Bismarck' in this passage" he adds, "and German's policy is brought up to date, though for the moment she is craftily disguising her Anglephobia to gain time for the completion of that navy with which she confidently counts upon dealing us as staggering a blow at sea at her own time, as she dealt France on land in 1870," Says Prince Bulow, the establishment of friendly relations will require time and patience owing to the long period of misunderstanding between the two countries. Quite so. Against "Germany's abstention from obstructing Great Britain in Egypt, as an example of her unreserved recognition of Great Britain's position in the world" we may be excused placing the provocative part played by Germany, with whom we were at the time supposed to be on the best of terms, over the Penjdeh incident and Bismarck's attempt to precipitate war between ourselves and Russia in subsequent years. As to the Minister's observations on the subject of the German Navy—they are about as ingenuous as those concerning Germany's attitude towards France in Morocco. Germany feels her isolation; that is the only inference to be gathered from Prince von Bulow's speech. But the majority of the English people will not respond, nor do we think the Foreign Office will. Kipling's reference to "the Goth and the shameless Hun" struck too deeply home.

MOTOR REGULATION IN BOMBAY.

THE Regulations with regard to motor traffic and its regulation in the Bombay Presidency just published by Government are uninteresting reading for the ordinary public, in that the greater part of the provisions deal with heavy motor traffic with which few are concerned. The prohibition of trials in which more than five cars takes place will meet with no opposition, though it is hard to see why such a number should be made the maximum. The rule that a motor-vehicle shall not be driven in a public road... in a manner which is likely to endanger human life or cause hurt or injury to any person is somewhat vague, for it is not necessary to be a motorist to know the casual way natives wander along the road oblivious of traffic and the shoutings of drivers. It is hard to see why a less speed, six miles an hour, should be allowed in small roadside villages than the fifteen miles an hour in Bombay. The rules are, on the whole, very fair to motorists and there need be no sympathy for him who finds fault with fifteen miles an hour in Queen's road. Such a speed is fast enough for all purposes and those who wish to travel at a higher speed will have to go out into the mofussil where there are fewer chances of accident.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

ON and about the 20th January next Military Manœuvres on a comparatively large scale are to be conducted in the neighbourhood of Poona. From five to six thousand troops will be engaged, and it is reported that probably His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will attend, as also Lord Kitchener and General Smith Dorien. Last year, manœuvres on a smaller scale, were carried on in the eastern part of the Poona District, near Sirur, when, as may be remembered, the deficiency of water in the wells and reservoirs, owing to the failure of the rains, caused much inconvenience to the troops. There is no likelihood of similar inconvenience this season, for the monsoon almost all over the Poona District has been generally favourable. But the manœuvres will not take place this year near Sirur. The country selected is in the neighbourhood of Aundh, a village beyond Ganeshkhind. The operations are expected to be very interesting, and certainly attractive, owing to the probable presence of so many distinguished visitors.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Goverment Paper to 6 per cent.

THE Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer "Ischia" left Hongkong for Bombay yesterday (the 15th instant).

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Marmora" with the homeward Mails of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p. m, on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Macedonia" with the outward Mails of the 9th instant left Suez at 9-30 a. m. on Thursday.

THE Calcutta Mint has made over to the Reserve Treasury at Bombay, in part payment of an advance to the Tank Durbar, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 in newly coined rupees.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Queen Victoria and the Bull Fight.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 26.

IT is a long time since society gossips have had anything half so sensational as the separation of a Duke and Duchess to engage their attention. The announcement, made only to a limited circle of friends that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough would henceforth live apart, has not caused much surprise. There has long been an impression that the young Duchess, who was one of the first of the present generation of American heiresses to bring her millions to fill the coffers of an English noble house, had not found happiness in the home of her adoption. Those who knew Consuelo Vanderbilt as a merry high-spirited girl, hardly recognised her in the tall young Duchess, with the mournful dark eyes and pathetically drooping mouth. Visitors to last year's Academy will remember Sargent's portrait of the Duke and Duchess and their children. It was the picture of the year, but it was not the young Duke clad in Court-dress and sword, nor yet the pretty boy who will one day be the owner of historic Blenheim, nor the dark-haired little daughter of the house, but the stately figure of the American Duchess and the tragic sadness of her expresssion that impressed itself upon the mind.

Taller than the average run of women, with dark hair, piled up on to the top of a small head, resting on an unusually long neck, slight and graceful, the Duchess of Marlborough was not strictly beautiful but she has an undeniable attraction. Her manner is sweet and winning without a trace of hauteur and during her life in England she has always been ready to give not merely money but time in the cause of charity. For the present she will live with her Vanderbilt relations in America, for all efforts on the part of the family and by Sir Claude Lowther to heal the breach between the Duke and Duchess have proved unavailing. The children will remain in England.

PRINCESS LOUISE AND THE CHURCH ARMY.

It is not generally known that Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, the younger daughter of the Princess Christian is a convert to the Church Army—an organization which numbers many noble ladies, but only one Princess among its active helpers. Twice a week Princess Louise is to be found in the office of the Church Army in the Edgware Road studying the various phases of the Army's work among the poorest and the lowest. But, of course, only a very few know who the new helper who is so keenly interested in the work is. The girls' clubs and the children's classes interest her Royal Highness most and on one occasion still in the guise of an ordinary helper she joined the workers of the Army at their midday dinner. The Princess Louise has always been a favourite to her poorer sisters because of her kind heart and generous instincts. Her interest in the work of the Church Army dates from twelve months ago when she paid a surprise visit to the Labour Home in Marylebone. Princess Louise is very shy, and retiring but like her elder sister, the Princess Victoria, she has always taken her share of public work. Court etiquette, however, has always been most distasteful to the young Princess and there can be little doubt that she is finding much quiet happiness in the busy work-rooms of the Social Department of the Church Army.

IMPRISONED SUFFRAGISTS.

An extraordinary amount of interest is being manifested in the woman's Suffrage movement. In place of the old feminine indifference to the question, women are becoming divided into two classes, suffragist and anti-suffragist. Heated arguments are waged over the tea cups and continued at the dinner table at night. The imprisonment of eleven women suffragists, who created a scene in the House of Commons on the day Parliament re-opened, by demanding votes in the lobby and forcibly resisting the police who were called in by the sergeant-at-arms to clear the lobby, has made a profound impression. The eleven "martyrs," as they are now called by their comrades of the militant section, represent all classes of society from the factory girl, in the person of Miss Annie Kenny to the lady of the manor in the person of Mrs. Emmeline Pethwick Lawrence, a young, good looking and exceedingly wealthy enthusiast of the cause, who drove up to the police court in her motor car, but is now cheerfully resigned to prison fare and prison dress. How keen is the interest in the question is indicated by the speeches made at a great conference of women workers which has been meeting in Tunbridge Wells the picturesque old town in garden of England. Among the five hundred delegates present—they represented over a million women by the way—was every type of womanhood, the sweet girl graduate from Newnham or Girton full of girlish enthusiasm, the factory hand straight from the Northern Mills and the women of the upper ten among them Lady Battersea, Lady Knightley Fawsley, Lady Frederick Cavendish, Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Laura Ridding, Lady De L'Isle and Dudley, Viscountess Hardinge, the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and of course many others. But what is more surprising than this growing disregard of class distinctions was the fact that such an assembly as this should laugh the Countess of Desart, a solitary opponent to the extension of the franchise to women, to scorn and when she contended from the platform that woman's duty was to stay at home and educate her children and neighbours instead of clamoring for votes, greet her with a storm of hisses. Feeling in fact runs very high. The other day a well-known Society Leader sent out cards for a suffragist "At Home" at a well known West End Club, the Ladies, Imperial. Many distinguished supporters of the movement and a dozen or more members of Parliament accepted the invitation. At the eleventh hour, however, the non-Suffragist section of the Club members discovered that it was a breach of one of the rules of Club, to identify itself with suffragist propaganda. The hostess not to be outdoue sent out fresh cards and the "At Home" will be given at Prince's just opposite.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

The familiar old topic, the domestic servant question cropped up several times at the conference of advanced women to which I have referred. New and original suggestions for restoring peace below stairs were put forward. The most discussed was that of Mrs. Barnett, the wife of Canon Barnett the head of Toynbee Holl, who questioned the right of a mistress to call her maids by their Christian names. To be called Miss Jones or whatever her name might be, might be unusual, agreed this lady but sometimes unusual things were wise. Mrs. Barnett also suggested that a daily newspaper should be taken in solely for the kitchen, a servant's library established and above all, directly her work was done, the servant's time should be absolutely her own. These revolutionary ideas were calmly accepted by a great gathering of middle class women and when a few minutes later the wife of one of our northern merchant princes advocated that every maid servant be allowed to receive her sweetheart twice a week, explaining that she had tried this plan and found that it answered well, there was quite an outburst of applause. The delegates moreover were invited by one of the speakers to establish a domestic colony in England on the lines of that organised by Madam Zamdyska at Zakopane in Poland. This Colony is for the training of mistresses as well as maids. Peasant girls are trained for domestic service and home life and at the same time a post graduate course is taken by the nobles and bourgeoisie.

THE QUEEN AND THE BULLFIGHT.

A curious story is going the round about Queen Victoria of Spain. The Queen was not present at the recent bullfights in San Sebastian, much to the indignation of the Spaniards who regarded her non-appearance as an implied slight on their national sport. English squeamishness is frankly said to be the motive of the young Queen's absence. The Queen, it will be remembered, did attend a bull-fight shortly after her marriage and many Spaniards and not a few of her own countrymen marvelled at the coolness with which she kept her opera glasses glued to her eyes as if intently gazing at the scene below. It has now leaked out that Queen Victoria—it is said at the suggestion of the King who dreaded a break-down—had gummed discs of black paper on the lenses of her opera glasses and so shut out the horrid scene.

FLOWERS IN THE HAIR.

More than ever this season it is the fashion to wear flowers in the hair. Probably the pretty fashion is due in part to the Spanish wave which is flowing over us all, for the Spanish women have always recognised the becoming properties of a scarlet flower tucked behind the ear or a wreath of orange blossoms. Quite a number of women at the Opera wear natural flowers in their hair, either a single rose, held in place by a clasp of diamonds or a half wreath, worn rather far back on the hair and raised in the centre like a Russian tiara. For girls a simple Greek head dress is charming and very becoming, the hair arranged in a bunch of curls at the back of the head and then one or two bands of silver ribbon passed across the front. Another pretty head dress for a young girl, one of Spanish orgin by the way, is made by dividing the hair in the middle and arranging it in soft waves at either side of the forehead, then the ends are carried to the nape of the neck and there tied to an immense bow of taffetas. This bow stands out defiantly at either side and for special occasions a crimson rose is placed directly behind the left ear.

A NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

Something new in entertainments is always welcome both to hostess and guests. A well known leader of Society in Paris—so a friend there informs me—recently gave a most successful afternoon entertainment. Behind her house in the Avenue du Bois there is a large music room with a pretty stage arranged at one end. The whole of the music room was arranged like a fashionable afternoon tea shop, round tables dotted about and numbers of palms and big ferns breaking up the room. The floral decorations were carried out entirely in violets and La France roses and the attendants were all girls dressed in pure white and wearing picturesque mop caps. Some of the best singers in Paris took part in this unique "Cafe Chantant," but of course the idea could be carried out with the help of amateurs.

"THE PEACE OF THE BORDER."

The Malakand Irrigation Scheme.

THE co-efficient of fanaticism on the Frontier may generally speaking, be gathered by the state of the rain-gauge. Dry weather spells poor crops. These result in the restlessness consequent on illness.

The border Mulla, whose influence is always at a discount when good times keep the Pathan busy with agriculture, seizes the opportunity of a bad harvest to increase his following. The plough is forgotten and the sword remembered. Trouble in some form is then fairly certain to ensue, unless the trans-border officers of Government hold that control over the turbulent clansmen which can only be exercised by men trained to understand the hidden springs of action that influence the wild mountaineers of the Pathan and Baluch tribes. Broadly speaking, no well fed Pathan is ever a fanatic. He is bound, indeed, by a strange code of honour, 'Pakhtunwali' as it is named in their native tongue. Its code is wholly unintelligible to the normal Western mind and utterly inexplicable by any system of logic. Once the fiery cross is circulated in real earnest amongst hungry clans, all have to fall in line, however much even rude common sense may urge them to abstain. "By our brotherhood in *Islam* you called me and I came." Then bloodshed only, either in victory or defeat, can dissolve the bond so tied. A variety of causes may have to combine to form a movement sufficient to create a wide disturbance. Prevention in any case is better than cure and far cheaper to Government in life and treasure. It was for this reason that one of our trans border officers has put forward a scheme which should bring in large numbers of Mahmands, Swatis, and Bonerwals from dry lands where a precarious subsistence is dependant on timely rain, and settle them on the extensive plains north of Nowshera in the Peshawar valley, and thus induce them to beat their swords into ploughshares.

The outline of the scheme proposed by the Political Agent of Dir, Swat, and Chitral seems very simple. It is to hold up the water of the Swat river by a bund below the historic Fort of Chakdarra, thence to lead it to the Malakand Pass, take it by a tunnel through the Malakand, and by it to irrigate some 400,000 acres of the alluvial land which spreads downwards from Abazai to the banks of the Kabul and Indus rivers. The original scheme proposed by Major Godfrey, who has four years' experience of the Malakand Political Agency, was, we believe, to bore a tunnel of sufficient size to carry on the Nowshera Dargai narrow guage railway into the Swat Valley, and to use one portion of this to convey water. The Irrigation Department were not in favour of a combined railway and canal scheme, and there may of course be technical objections to this. Mr. Benton, the Superintending Engineer of the Punjab, who was deputed to examine the feasibility of the project found it likely to be sufficiently remunerative, from a purely financial point of view, to recommend a preliminary survey. The surveys were completed and detailed estimates were submitted to the Secretary of State, who has approved of them. The cost of the headworks, the canal and tunnel together, with the distributing branches, comes to something near two crores of rupees. If the water rates usually charged in India are levied on the acreage which will come under cultivation, the return to Government will probably be something between 7 1/2 and 10 per cent. If this is so, then it will certainly be satisfactory to combine a political safety valve in a country which Lord Curzon described as "the storm centre of the frontier," with a prospectus that would meet with support, were it placed on the British Money Market.

The effect on our general relations with the tribes on our frontier cannot be left out of the calculation. It is in and around the Yusufzai country that some of our most troublesome frontier wars have taken place. The Ambeyla campaign was fought near it. The troops sent to relieve Chitral marched through it. The Malakand disturbances of 1897 were raised by the men who will find labour or livelihood on the canal. The Malakand Pass from the Swat Valley drops abruptly down from the Malakand on to the plains of Dargai. Here it will be possible to have turbines worked by the great fall of water which will yield power and electricity for the towns and cantonments of Peshawar, Nowshera, and Mardan and for any light railways which may be required as feeders to the main line. These will probably be necessary to remove the produce of the half million or so of acres that should eventually come under crops. It does not follow that no further trouble will ever arise in the Mahmand country, Boner or Dir, because some of their kinsmen succeed in raising a live harvest from a wilderness of sand. The Mardan Canal, small as it is compared with the bolder project suggested by the Agent at the Malakand, has already proved a paying one. It has civilized the country in which the celebrated Guides Regiment was once isolated as the warders of the (Yusufzai) Northern Marches. The Yusufzais of the plains about Mardan are no longer raiders and murderers, but settled agriculturists. If the history of Mardan is to be repeated in what is now trans-border territory, it will be by schemes like the Malakand Canal, which will provide more profitable occupation to the hillmen than tribal fighting varied with occasional outbursts against Government. On both these counts, financial and political, we shall hope to hear soon of work following quickly on the general sanction given by the Secretary of State. The reception accorded to the present Viceroy when he visited the Swat Valley this Spring leaves little doubt that the tribesmen are willing to pay for the added irrigation. It is to their interest to do so. Even were the more fanatical Mullas to raise an outcry that it is a work of the Children of Darkness, the answer will, we feel sure, be that it is the British only who can make their country of rocks or sand produce bread.

M. I. S. W.

THE Peshawar Divisional Manœuvres which were to have been held on the 26th instant have had to be postponed until February on account of the large amount of sickness among the troops.

BRIGADIER-General R. M. Greenfield, commanding, Bombay Brigade, having proceeded on a month's leave to Mauritius, Colonel A. H. P. Turner, Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery will act for him during his absence.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Dufferin," under the Command of commander H. S. Black, R.I.M., sailed yesterday for Mauritius with Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield and Lieutenant and Mrs. Martimer as passengers.

SIR B. FULLER'S RESIGNATION.

"A DELIBERATE SACRIFICE."

Publication of the Official Papers.

LONDON PRESS INDIGNANT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The *Times* says that Sir B. Buller's resignation in the circumstances was inevitable. It was, the *Times* continues, unfortunate that he did not consult the Government of India before he applied to the Calcutta University for the punishment of the offenders, or seek an interview with Lord Minto for the purpose of informing the Viceroy orally his views. The omission seems to indicate a lack of co-ordination between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government. The course, proposed by Sir B. Fuller, may have been politically inexpedient but nothing so inexpedient as to suggest to the native mind that a man of Sir B. Fuller's position can be overthrown by agitation and intrigue.

The *Daily Chronicle* describes Sir B. Fuller's as a hard case and says it is impossible not to sympathise with him. An administrator who has shown such admirable temper in the hour of misfortune ought not long to be left without a sphere of service in the State.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the letters prove Sir B. Fuller was deliberately sacrificed. There is hardly a British official in India who does not feel his own authority weakened by the surrender of a strong official to seditious clamour.

The *Tribune* describes Sir B. Fuller as a capable but indiscreet official who adopted a policy of coercion which he carried so high-handedly that his reckless measures had to be overruled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

A special London cablegram to the *Englishman* says that the reason Sir Bampfylde Fuller gave for his resignation was that he could not give way over the question of the disaffiliation of schools without undermining his prestige amongst those who had discredited the partition.

BENGAL STUDENTS.

MR. CARLYLE'S ORDERS TO MAGISTRATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The following is a Letter No. 1679—P. D. (Confidential) dated the 10th October 1905 from the Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle C.I.E., officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Magistrate and Collector of—

"The use which has recently been made of schoolboys and students for political purposes is absolutely subversive of discipline and in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the boys themselves. It is impossible to tolerate this in connection with institutions which Government either assists or countenances.

"(2). I am therefore to request that if any attempt is made by boys attending any school or college in your district to take any public action in connection with political questions or in connection with boycotting, picketting, and other abuses associated with the so-called Swadeshi movement you will at once take cognizance of that action. You will inform the Heads of schools or colleges concerned that unless they prevent such action being taken by the boys attending their institution their grant-in aid and the privilege of competing for scholarships and of receiving scholarship-holders be withdrawn and the University will be asked to disaffiliate their institutions; of course, if they are loyally desirous to prevent this, but are unable to do so, they will not be punished. In that case they must immediately report the matter, giving a list of boys who have not at naught their authority. You will then be in a position to see that necessary disciplinary action is taken or punishment awarded by the educational authorities.

"(3) You ought also to inform the Heads and teachers of institutions and those connected with the management that it may be necessary for you to call on them for assistance in keeping the peace by enrolling them as Special Constables and you should not hesitate to enrol them, should there be any reasonable apprehension of disturbance on the part of schoolboys or students. It is very important in the event of any disturbance to have the services of those whom the boys are bound to respect and who will be able to recognise and identify the boys who may offend. This should be explained to those in authority in the institution"

SIR B. FULLER'S ORDERS AGAINST BOYCOTTING.

The following is a demi-official circular, dated the 16th October 1905 from Mr. P. C. Lyon, I. C. S. Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to the Commissioners of Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions and all the District Officers of the transferred districts.

"I am desired by Mr. Fuller to give the following indications of the line that should be adopted in dealing with the anti-partition or Swadeshi agitation. He realizes the true character of these movements, but he is not without sympathy for the feelings of annoyance, which have urged them and he is not disposed to take serious notice of occurrences which are the hasty outcome of irritation. You have been asked to name prominent residents of your district who have been taking a leading part in the agitation. But the Lieutenant-Governor is quite ready, except in one particular, to let bygones be bygones. That particular is in regard to the scandalous vernacular broadsheets which have been in circulation and no pains should be spared to discover any persons who have been disseminating them. The giving of correct information would be very liberally rewarded; for the rest Mr. Fuller does not wish any novel or trenchant measures of a deterrent character to be adopted though here again there is an exception in regard to college or school boys. It is of course most undesirable that youngmen who are under their tuition should be employed in any political agitation whatever and especially is an agitation which is really anti-British by whatever name it may call itself. You have, it is understood, already warned the proprietary, managing or instructional authorities of colleges and schools that their pupils must cease to act as touts for the boycotting of British goods. If any institution disregards your advice the case should be reported to me without delay and when reporting the case you should issue a second formal warning that a disregard of the interests of the Government and of discipline in this matter will entail the formal and public barring of the pupils of the college or school from all service under Government. You should also report giving the necessary details of any schools who disregard this second caution."

DISSAFFILIATION OF SCHOOLS.

The following is letter No. 840 T. C. dated 10th February 1906, from Mr. P. C. Lyon, I. C. S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam to the Registrar of the Calcutta University Senate House, Calcutta:—

1. "I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governors to address you on the subject of the recent serious misbehaviour of the students and teaching staff of the Banwarilal and Victoria High Schools at Sirajgang, Pabna and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that the contumacy which has been displayed by both masters and boys of these schools and their persistent disobedience of the orders issued to them have forced him to take the extreme measure of recommending to the Syndicate of the University that the recognition at present extended to these two institutions should be withdrawn. The circumstances which have led him to do so are related below.

2 By Circular No. 1679 P. D. dated the 10th October 1905, the Government of Bengal insisted upon the necessity of securing that schoolboys were not demoralised by being permitted to take an active part in political agitation or in boycotting and picketting in connection with the Swadeshi movement. This circular was issued to the districts Eastern Bengal and was supplemented by similar instructions issued by this Government on the 16th October. 1905 The Syndicate is aware that these instructions were widely published and were the subject of general discussion. In the early part of November it became known that boycotting and shop-picketting were nevertheless being very extensively practised schoolboys of Sirajgan) with results which were leading to much ill-feeling and to regrettable disturbances of the public peace. Very numerous cases of illegal interference with trade were reported to the Magistrate and the students were repeatedly found guilty of disorderly behaviour in the streets of the town. A warning was issued by Sub Divisional Officer, but on the 15th November matters culminated in two serious cases—a party of students employed on picketting raided some carts laden with English cloth and belonging to some Marwari traders and threw the bales on the road; later on in the afternoon of the same day Mr. Carberry, Manager of the Bank of Bengal, was molested and assaulted by 40 or 50 boys; when driving from the bank shouts were raised alarming his horse. Bricks were thrown and a blow was aimed at him with a bamboo which fell upon his dogcart, his hat fell to the ground and has not yet been recovered and he had to drive off as fast as could to escape further injuries. Enquiries made by the Sub-Divisional Officer and subsequently by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division showed beyond a doubt that the boys of the Banwarilal and Victoria schools were concerned in these gross improprieties. Some games were given out as those of the boys concerned in the affair with the Marwaris. They were comparitively few in number and had been part of the local officers to elicit the names identified by the complainants, but efforts on the of the boys were concerned in the attack on Mr. Carberry have been unavailing. It is clear that they belong to both schools and it is a notable fact that during the three days following the assault (when police enquiries were on foot) in both schools all, but few of the students absented themselves.

"3. It seemed desirable to Government that the conduct of the students of these schools should be enquired into by the Inspector of Schools and I am to forward a copy of Dr. Chatterji's report. His investigations have disclosed that the illegal incidents which have been referred to above were not the result of thoughtlessness or sudden excitement but were the outcome of a regularly organised scheme set on foot and guided by the masters of these schools for employing students in forcing a boycott. It will be observed that Dr. Chatterji doubts whether in the affair with the carts the students actually laid hands on the bales of cloth; but the Magistrate and the Commissioner whose enquiries have been conducted upon broader basis hold decidedly they did so. Whatever view be taken on thispoint the fact remains that they illegally interfered with trade in pursuance of a concerted scheme.

"4. So far as the Victoria High School is concerned it should be added that this is not the first time that serious notice has had to be taken of the misbehaviour of the boys attending it by the Educational authorities in Bengal. The school was severely punished once before in the year 1890 in consequence of the complicity of the boys in a riot which ended in the death of a ferryman.

"5. Since the submission of Dr. Chatterji's report the Director of Public Instruction in this province has himself visited Sirajgang and made personal enquiries into actual state of affairs in these schools with the result that he has recommended that the question of the withdrawal of the University's recognition of these schools should be taken up. He has further reported that while at Sirajganj he was approached by a very influential deputation of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen of Sirajganj who presented a petition to him in which they complained of the ill-treatment experienced by their boys in these two schools and of the pressure brought to bear upon them by both teachers and boys to join in political agitation and asked for the establishment of an independent school for Mahomedan boys.

"6 After much consideration the Lieut.-Governor has concluded that the penalty suggested by the Director of Public Instruction should be recommended for the considerations of the Syndicate. It is with regret he has decided to take so severe a measure, but unless the school-masters realize that discipline is to be enforced there is much danger that the ultimate effect of the training given in these High Schools will be pernicious to the country.

7 I am to state in conclusion that Sir Bampfylde Fuller would be very sorry to see so important a place as Sirajganj altogether deprived of High School education by the penalty enforced upon these two institutions and he has accordingly issued orders for the establishment of a Government High School in this town with little delay as possible."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAPE RAIDERS.

Farreira's Brothers and Four Others Captured.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Three of Ferreira's band including his brothers and a native spy have been captured.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The Boer leader Botha has offered the Government his assistance against the rebel Ferreira.

ROYAL PRINCES FOR OSBORNE COLLEGE.

Prince of Wales' Sons as Cadets.

LONDON NOVEMBER 15.

Two of the sons of the Prince of Wales will enter the Osborne Naval College as cadets at Easter.

ASIATICS IN NATAL.

Licensing Bill Rejected.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The Natal Assembly has rejected the Labourite Bill aimed against Asiatics restricting the issue of trade licenses to persons possessing the franchise.

A JAPANESE "DREADNAUGHT."

Launched at Yokohama.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The battleship "Satsuma" of 19,200 tons, the largest in the world was launched at Yokohama to-day. She follows the lines of the "Dreadnaught."

THE SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

President Roosevelt is investigating the disappearance of one million dollars of the San Francisco relief Fund.

FIRE IN SRINAGAR.

Damage Over a Lakh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 15.

A serious fire occurred a few nights ago in the most congested quarter of Srinagar city. A number of large houses, containing property worth over a lakh of rupees, were destroyed and a number of cattle burned to death. There was no loss of human life.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

NO CHANCE OF AN ENTENTE.

Peace for Europe Hopeful.

NAVAL RIVALRY DENIED.

THE KING AND THE KAISER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

The Reichstag was opened to-day.

Prince von Bulow, replying to interpellations in reference to the increasing isolation of Germany, pointed out that a Franco-German Alliance was not realisable in view of the feeling in France and the memories of the past; but that the Morocco incident had shown that the two nations desired to live in peace, Germany had no idea of openly or secretly undermining the relations between France and Russia or France and Great Britain. The Franco-Russian Alliance had shown itself to be no danger to peace, and he hoped to be able to say the same of the Franco-British *entente*. The good Russo-German relations were unimpaired and good Anglo-German relations were equally compatible with the *entente* if the latter's aims were peaceful. There were no profound political differences between Great Britain and Germany. There had been moments of discord for which both were blameable, but no hostile acts. He dwelt upon the economic interdependence of the two countries, and repudiated emphatically the idea that Germany was attempting to rival Great Britain in her Navy, but it was Germany's duty to have a fleet commensurate with her commerce and over-sea interests.

GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

Prince von Bulow then quoted Germany's abstention from obstructing Great Britain in Egypt as an example of her unreserved recognition of Great Britain's position in the world.

The establishment of friendly relations would require time and patience, owing to the long period of misunderstandings between the two countries.

Too much importance, he said, was attributed to the alleged personal differences between King Edward and the Kaiser. Neither would allow personal susceptibilities to affect national interests, and the meeting at Kronberg strengthened their personal relations.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Prince Bulow in his speech further said that Germany had no reason to be disturbed regarding the prospective Anglo-Russian settlement of Central Asian questions.

Germany will continue carefully to cultivate relations with Japan.

Her aims in the Far East are purely economic and their attainment depended upon the maintenance of peace. In conclusion he said Germany need not fear isolation if she kept her sword sharp.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

Prince von Bulow's pronouncement at the opening of the Reichstag as to Germany's peace policy is regarded as paving the way to a better Anglo-German understanding.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PORTSMOUTH OUTBREAK.

Ringleaders to be Court-martialed.

COURT OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER. 14.

Eleven of the ringleaders in the Portsmouth disturbances will be tried by Court-martial.

A Court of Inquiry will investigate the allegation that Lieutenant Collard improperly ordered his men to kneel.

THE RAND LABOUR QUESTION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Winston Churchill in the Commons said that Lord Elgin had finally decided not to allow the recruitment of British Central Africans for underground work in the Rand.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Visit to Panama Canal.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15,

President Roosevelt has arrived at Colon.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN ROME.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

A bomb explosion took place at the Aragno Cafe in Rome yesterday. Two people were injured.

THE NEW HEBRIDES TREATY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

A telegram from Melbourne says that Mr Deakin, the Premier, informed a deputation which waited on him that the attitude of a third power compelled a hurried declaration of the Anglo-French dual control over the New Hebrides. He announced his intention of demanding amendments.

RUSSIAN REFUGEE ZINGAR RELEASED.

"Not the Man Wanted."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Zingar, the Russian political refugee, who was arrested at Manchester has been discharged at Bow Street, it having been proved he was not the man wanted.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The death is announced of General Sir R Rogers.

OUR ROYAL VISITORS.

KING HAAKON AT THE GUILDHALL.

A Brilliant Gathering.

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, NOVEMBER. 14.

The City Corporation entertained King Haakon and Queen Maud at luncheon at the Guildhall to-day. Their Majesties were accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. A most distinguished company was present, including the Cabinet and ex-Cabinet Ministers and Peers.

The Royal party received a great ovation.

THE POSITION OF GOVERNMENT.

Majority falls to 74.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

The Government's acceptance of the Opposition amendment to the Land Tenure Bill caused the result that Radicals and Labourites majority fell to 74.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. Birrell's Threat to the Lords.

SUPPORT OF THE LIBERAL PRESS.

EARLY ELECTION CONSIDERED PROBABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 15.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London the 14th of November states that the Liberal press supports the strong attitude taken by Mr. Birrell against the Lords' amendments to the Education Bill and rumours of an early general election at which this would be the chief issue are revived.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Challenge for the American Cup.

ADOPTION OF THE NEW MEASUREMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 15.

A Special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London the 14th of November says that the *New York Herald* states that Sir Thomas Lipton has arranged for the adoption of the new Measurement Rules and has sent a challenge for the American Cup. The designs for the new challenger yacht are under consideration.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHUMBERLANDS.

Mr. Haldane's Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The Fort William garrison was largely augmented yesterday afternoon by the arrival from South Africa of the 3rd battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers, which in accordance with Mr. Haldane's Army Scheme is now being disbanded.

A huge draft, the total strength of all ranks being 288, arrived at the Howrah Station early yesterday afternoon and were played into Camp on the *Maidan* by the Band of the 1st battalion from the fort.

MR. HUGH ORANGE ON TOUR.

The Director-General Visits All Northern India Schools.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. Orange, the Director-General of Education, has been seeing various Educational institutions in Lahore, accompanied by Mr. Bell, the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab. The Director-General is visiting most of the Educational institutions of Northern India, and from Lahore, he goes to Roorkee.

FEVER ON THE FRONTIER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 14.

The outbreak of autumnal fever in the Frontier Province is not confined to the large towns and cantonments. Villages all along the border are suffering severely and mortality is likely to be heavy.

In the Punjab also, returns show that fever is still widely prevalent.

COMPBELL MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE.

Superintendent's Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

With reference to the Campbell Medical School strike the Superintendent has just issued a letter to the guardians of students who are "held to have severed their connection with the school" for having "not resumed work" in which he says "If you desire your son (or ward) to be re-admitted to the school he must submit an application which will be specially considered under the terms enclosed order (*vide* Government Order which has already appeared in the Press).

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

A New Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

Babu Amith Krishnadev M. A., a scion of the Sovabazar Raj family has been appointed to the Executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service.

CHOLERA NEAR SRINAGAR.

The Viceroy's Beaters Attacked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 15.

The outbreak of cholera among the beaters employed during the Viceroy's shooting, has extended to two of the villages close to Srinagar whence the city obtains its milk supply. Visitors are consequently greatly alarmed.

THE CHINESE ON THE RAND

FURTHER OPPOSITION REPORTED.

Sensational Accusation Against the Randlords.

THE ANTI-BRITISH FEELING.

["EMPIRE SPECIAL."]

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

The Anti-Chinese movement on the Rand is growing tremendously, and a demonstration meeting of four thousand at Johannesburg voted solidly for repatriation.

Mr. Smuts caused a sensation by declaring that the financiers have begged the Boer Leaders not to oppose the Chinese, on the grounds that if they would do this they could do what the Boers could not do, namely, endeavour to drive out the British. The Boers have avowed implacable opposition.

The *Rand Mail* admits that it is useless to conceal the strength of the opposition to the Chinese and hopes the result will be the breaking up of the Chamber of Mines.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

A Mullah Proceeds to Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 15.

News from Waziristan states that the Mahsuds who were supposed to be rather restless have once more settled down to a normal frame of mind

The Mullah of Powindals, however, is reported to have set out for Kabul, but what his intentions may be in seeking an interview with the Amir are not known.

His visit is not likely to be encouraged by Habibullah in the existing circumstances and it is more than likely that he will not really cross the Afghan border.

The Black Mountain politics are still in an unsettled state though this part of the frontier has been undisturbed for many years.

As stated some time ago Ibrahim Khan who was made chief of Siri by the Government of India after the expedition of 1891 has been murdered. He himself had killed his cousin and he had to pay the usual penalty of blood feud, but further he had lost all influence with the tribesmen, and they were anxious to get rid of him.

Enquires are still proceeding as to the state of feeling in the Black Mountain, but no serious trouble is expected.

THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

Dinner by the Nizam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 15.

His Highness the Nizam gave a dinner party at the Chaomeliella Palace last night in honour of his illustrious Royal visitor, the Landgrave of Hesse. The guests invited to meet his Royal Highness, included the Hon'ble the Resident and Miss Bayley who was escorted by His Highness the Nizam to dinner, his Royal Highness leading in Mrs. Vizarce. The Minister having Mrs. Munn for his companion, Miss Walker was taken in by Nawab Fakr-ul Mulk and Nawab Iftikar-ul Mulk Mrs. Rankin, while the Resident escorted Mrs. Stokes. The suite of His Royal Highness was present as also Colonels Vizard, Thompson. Stokes, Mr. Casson Walker, Major Haig and all the leading nobles of Hyderabad. The dining-room presented a magnificent appearance and the State gold plate was used, the string band of his Highness the Nizam played during the dinner. The protected visit of the Landgrave to Ellora caves has been abandoned and His royal highness will remain in Hyderabad until the 19th instant.

MR. COWASJEE'S APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Fully Successful.

CONGRATULATIONS AND MUCH JOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 15.

During this week the numerous friends and clients interested in the issue of Mr. Bomonje Cowasjee's appeal to the Privy Council have anxiously awaited the result. The appeal was from the decision of the Full Bench of the Lower Burma Chief Court dismissing him from the office as an Advocate of the Court for advising a client to bribe a witness in the Rangoon abduction case. It may be appropriately remarked that Mr. Cowasjee's dismissal was at a time when he was enjoying perhaps the best and most lucrative practice in Burma and when he could not possibly fully realize what the decision meant to him. It created a great sensation not only in Burma but throughout India, especially in Calcutta and Bombay where he was well known.

The news of his decision to appeal to His Majesty in Council was immediately circulated and amongst the members of the legal profession who evinced throughout the greatest interest in the case it was freely opined that Mr. Cawasjee would succeed in this appeal. He regarded his profession as dearer than the wealth he has acquired in Burma and the ablest counsels were engaged to argue the appeal and vindicate his character. The first tidings of the result of the appeal announced a complete success. Needless to say the news spread rapidly through the city and to mark the delight felt upon its receipt several places of business in which Mr. Cowasjee has an interest were closed to-day. Members of Mr. Cowasjee's family received congratulations from all quarters, especially from the Soortee community who hold Mr. Cowsjee in high esteem. A later telegram was received by a prominent citizen from Dr. Pollen. It was as follows:—"Character vindicated decision inevitably favourable; Counsel magnanimously waived costs against Judges" From this it would appear that judgment had not been pronounced and its delivery was hourly awaited.

Another telegram came to this effect "Cowasjee triumphantly reinstated."

When Mr. Cowasjee returns to Burma he will of course be entitled to practise as formerly. His leading Counsel before the Council was the eminent Mr. Rufus Isaacs KC who was instructed by Messrs Linnell and White, Solicitors.

MR. NAPIERS ASSAILANT.

Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, NOVEMBER 14.

The case against Irshad Ali was continued yesterday before Khan Saheb Jacob. Accused on being examined refused to make any statement, but as a *Prima facie* case was made out against him he was committed to take his trial before the Sessions Judge of Raipur for attempting to murder Mr. Napier.

It is rumoured that he has moved the Judicial Commissioner for a transfer of his case from the Raipur District.

CAPT. F. S. PELHAM formerly on the East Indies Station commanding H. M. S. "Fox," has been appointed a naval A. D. C. to the King from October 16, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. H. B. Jackson to flag rank.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Naoroji Chosen.

TRIUMPH OF THE CALCUTTA "OLD PARTY."

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress was held on Sunday at 4-30 P.M., in the hall of the new building adjoining the Indian Association rooms in Bow Bazar Street Calcutta, There were as many as 148 members of the Reception Committee present, prominent among whom were Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, Babus Surendra Nath Banerjea, Nerendra Nath Sen Motilal Ghose and J. Ghosal, the Hon. Bhupendra Nath Bose, Jogendra Chandra Ghose J, Chaudhury, and Jogendra Nath Mukerjee of Purnea, Messrs. Lal Mohun Ghose. A. Rasul, A. H. Ghaznavi, Abdul Kasim, C. R. Das, N. C. Sen and P. K. Sen, Major N. P. Sinha, I M. S. (retired) Lieut. Colonel U. N. Mukerji, I. M. S. (retired) Drs. Nil Ratan Sircar, Pran Krishna Acharya and S. K. Mullick, Pandit Kali Prosanno Kabyabisharad, Babu Narendra Kumar Bose, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Sitanath Roy. Principal Horamba Chander Moitra, Messrs A. C. Banerjea, B. K. Chuckerbutty and J. N. Roy, Dr. Hari Dhone Dutt, Babus Janaki Nath Roy, and Narendra Kumar Bose. Several gentlemen from Faridpore, Burdwan, Tangail, Chandernagore, Dacca, Mymensingh, Midnapur, Purnea and other stations in the mofussil were also present, the more notable among them being Mr. Jogendra Nath Bose of Chandernagar, Babu Ambica Churn Majumdar of Faridpore, Babu Sripati Chaudhuri of Burdwan, Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerjee of Purnea, Rai Bahadur Jadu Nath Majumdar of Jessora, Babu Tarapadi Banerjea of Krishnagar, Babu Probhash Chunder Mitter of Konnagar, Babu Ananda Churn Roy of Dacca, Babu Shib Chunder Sil of Chinsurah, Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghose of Tangail, Babu Indra Bhusan Majumdar of Khulna and Babu Banwarilal Choudhuri of Burdwan.

The press and the outside public were excluded from the meeting but the *Statesman* publishes the following account of the proceedings.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Chairman of the Committee presided.

Mr. R. N. Roy, Bar-at-Law, moved that the meeting be postponed to the 18th instant, the date originally fixed, to enable mofussil members to be present in still larger numbers. This motion was seconded by Babu Brahma Bandhab Upadya, editor of the *Sandhya*.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea opposed the motion. In doing so, he said, the complaint that mofussil members had not received sufficient notice was wholly groundless, as there was a large number of mofussil members present. Gentlemen had come from long distances at enormous sacrifice of convenience and time. Were they going to ask these gentlemen to go back to their homes having done nothing? Were they going further to postpone the work of the Congress, regard being had to the fact that barely six weeks remained for the Congress Session? The speaker went on to remark that the mover had referred to what he was pleased to call the "new party." Babu Surendra Nath said he could not recognise any party, new or old, extreme or moderate; but that there was but one party in the country—the party of the Congress and of the Motherland, and that they were all animated by the same ideals, hopes and aspirations. He trusted that the meeting by an emphatic and unanimous vote would reject the motion for an adjournment and proceed to the business of the meeting.

Mr. A. Chaudhury who followed challenged the mover to refer to any complaints from the mofussil on the score of inadequate notice.

Mr. Roy thereupon produced a telegram from Babu Ananda Chunder Chakravarti of Dacca addressed to Babu Bepin Chundra Pal who was not present at the meeting saying that if the date was fixed after the 18th he would be able to attend the meeting.

Mr. Chaudhury, looking at the telegram, observed that to suit the convenience of this gentleman, it would not do to hold the meeting even after the 18th, but that it must be adjourned to a still later date.

The motion on being put was lost by an overwhelming majority, only three or four voting for it.

Mr. Lal Mohon Ghose then proposed the election of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as President of the Congress. He said that they could not hope to have Mr. Dadabhai in their midst for any length of time, having regard to his great age, and it was their duty bearing in mind his unique services to the country to confer upon him the signal mark of honour which they were going to do by electing him for the third time President of the Congress.

Babu Narendra Nath Sen seconded the proposition, which on being put to the vote was unanimously carried.

Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea next proposed that the strength of the Executive Committee be fixed at 25, exclusive of the President, Secretaries and the two Treasurers—which would bring the number to 35.

This was seconded by Dr. Singh, I. M. S., (retired) and was then unanimously carried.

Babu Surendra Nath next proposed the names of the Select Committee of Executive. The motion was seconded by Mr. B. Chakravarti, Bar-at law, and unanimously carried. The list shows that the moderates are in an overwhelming majority on the Executive Council.

Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea proposed that the Executive Committee be empowered to form a working sub-committee with reference to the requirements of the Congress. The motion was carried.

The Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose proposed that the minimum subscription for membership of the Reception Committee be fixed at Rs. 25 and that a rebate of Rs. 5 be allowed to all those who shall in addition become delegates to the Congress.

Dr. Hari Dhone Dutt suggested that a rebate of Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 5 be allowed. The amendment was accepted by the mover and carried.

The Hon. J. Chaudhury moved that the Executive Committee be instructed to make a suitable grant to the Exhibition fund, and appoint members on the Exhibition Committee from among the members of the Congress. In doing so, he gave a brief history of the Industrial Exhibition from its commencement under the auspices of the Calcutta Congress of 1901, and asked for a suitable guarantee or contribution towards the initial outlay so as to make the exhibition a success. The Executive Committee was empowered to furnish funds.

The meeting then terminated.

HYDERABAD VOLUNTEERS.

Annual Prize Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 15.

The 22nd Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles' meeting concluded to-day by a prize distribution. Colonel Pendlebury and officers were "At Home" to their friends which included the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley C.S.I., I.C.S., Honorary Colonel, Mrs. and Miss. Bayley; General and Mrs. Hamilton, Commanding Secunderabad and Bolarum; Mr. Casson-Walker and daughter; Colonel Stokes, Commanding the Royal Artillery; Major Anderson D. A. A. G., Major Tevers, the Cantonment Magistrate and many others.

The Adjutant reading the Report said that the shooting in the outstations of Kazepett, Yellandu, Hutti and Purna had been good. Captain Howes (Yellandu) had won Captain Sewell's prize for the best aggregate score in the Officers' competition at 600, 800, and 900 yards. and Hutti "K" Company had won the Ralli Bros and the Railway Board Challenge Cups: The entries had increased this year the Championship and the long range aggregate and the Volunteer Challenge Cup had been won by Captain Sewell who was so prominently successful at Bangalore recently: thanks were due to H.H. the Nizam, the Minister, the Hon'ble the Resident, and to many others for the patronage and donations.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley then made an encouraging speech thanking them for the honour done Mrs. Bayley in asking her to distribute the prizes, who was glad to have arrived back in Hyderabad in time for the meeting. He congratulated them on the success of the meeting and on the excellent shooting but the H. V. R. had always been a good shooting regiment. Referring to a Volunteers duty he said volunteers are an important element in the defence of the Empire and recently in England the Government has paid them the compliment of relying on them in this respect to the extent of reducing the Regular Army." This a compliment which it may be hoped, will not be paid to them in India but the fact remains that the safety of isolated stations of bodies of Europeans and Eurasians and of individuals may some day depend on the efficiency of armed civilian, but like yourselves and that efficiency can only spring from habits of Military dicipline which practice and use have rendered intuitive, Colonel Pendlebury afterwards thanked Mrs. Bayley for presenting the prizes and Mr. Bayley and all guests for their presence.

A Bajaura correspondent wires "We a felt very sharp shock of earthquake last night at 10.15. The direction was from the magnetic north. Its intensity was such as made it likely to reach Delhi, Lahore, Mussoorie and Simla and was preceded by great noise.

SRINAGAR.

ITS ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

To the visitor living in his boat at Srinagar the hawkers and pedlers are a great nuisance. They break in upon his peace at all hours of the day. It is impossible to keep them at oar's length. They are so persistenty polite and so politely pressing! Would the Saheb be good enough to see some excellent specimens of *papier mache*? No? Well, the humble servant of Hoozoor had some exquisite pieces of silver and enamel, if he would only design to cast a glance at them. He had besides, a quantity of lovely shawls and screens and table covers, all very cheap, much cheaper than could be had elsewhere. He did not ask Hoozoor to buy anything. Let him but look at his wares. His appreciation would be his best reward.

Thus talking, he comes gradually to closer quarters, enters your boat before you make up your mind to warn him off, opens his bundle of curiosities, expatiating the while on their rare excellence, and cheapness, with a casual observation thrown in about his own honesty and straight dealing. Within a couple of minutes, he has spread his wares in profusion before you; by degrees, your attention is engaged; you find that some of the articles are really pretty; you ask the price of this and that; and ten to one, you end by purchasing something. The Kashmiri trader, with his insinuating ways and seraphic smiles, is a shrewd judge of human nature. If you smite him on one cheek, he turns to you another. He is meek as a lamb, and the very perfection of politeness. He knows that he can conquer your resolve, and that the ultimate victory will be his. If, peradventure, he finds you uncommonly obdurate, and fails in his object, he makes nevertheless his politest bow, and paddles away in his little boat in seeming happiness.

One morning a trader, arrayed in spotless white, presented himself, having first sent in his card. He was none of your itinerant vendors of brummagem ware, as he took care to explain. He was an important personage moving in good society, and having a large shop along the river bank. Would his worship be pleased to visit it one afternoon, and have tea and cakes? The shopkeepers in Srinagar are always very willing thus to entertain the stranger visiting their establishment. I daresay the modest outlay thus incurred is repaid a hundred fold, because accepting their hospitality is half the battle won. Their amiabilities have a commercial value. The trader, in the present instance, seemed to have an uneasy consciousness of the reputation he bore among his neighbours; for he said that his rivals were jealous of him and told malicious tales about him. The man was too sleek and polished and spotless to impress me favourably. One of his eyes betrayed an obliquity of vision which seemed to afford a truer index to his character, and my misgivings were realized when I visited his establishment. These gentry lay such delicious traps for the unwary!

But I find that the Kasumiri trader is beginning to perceive that it pays better to be honest than simply to be civil and polite, and if you wish to have an idea of excellent work turned out by the native artisan, you can do nothing better than visit the establishment of a respectable dealer. For where can you find such cunning artificers as in Kashmir, such artistic sense scarcely yet polluted by foreign ideas? They can turn out silver and copper enamalled work of the best. Their walnut wood furniture, screens and desks and side-boards and lampstands, display some exquisite carving, representing the demons of Tibet, or the gods of Kashmir, or its wealth of fruit, flower and foliage. The fame of the workmanship has spread far and wide, and in spite of the difficulty of transport, orders for furniture are received from England and Germany, and, in some instances, even from farther west, the shawls of Kashmir were much in vogue in France till the Franco-German war of thirty years ago, when the trade continued to decline and threatened to die out altogether. A few wretched weavers did continue their occupation, but in the absence of encouragement, their work was never of an English order, and they were only able to eke out a miserable sustenance. But since the revival of this industry of late years under European guidance, the shawls of Kashmir are again finding an ever increasing market. Although some lovely specimens are turned out, I am told that some of the old patterns and designs cannot now be reproduced, as the artisans who could work them have died long since and the secret of their art has died with them. In the State museum, which has become a model institution under the curatorship of Dr. Mittra, a few valuable shawls were shown to me which cannot now be had for love or money. There is a shawl with a detailed map of Srinagar woven into it, the price of which is marked only Rs. 300. If it were on sale, it would fetch in these days about ten times as much. It is not possible to turn out its exact *fac simile*, and I was told the same thing about another shawl, the most valuable in the collection, which is worth Rs. 6,000.

In an article on the industries of Srinagar the State distillery cannot fairly be omitted. I had heard a great deal about the red and white wines of Kashmir, and its pearl and cherry brandies. The samples which I happened to taste did not, however, come up to expectations. The enterprise has not yet proved very successful, and the wines of Kashmir have yet a reputation to make, and a market to find abroad.

By far the most successful State enterprise is the silk factory. It is pleasantly situated by a canal of the Jhelum, and a morning drive to it across country is delightful. Arrived on the extensive grounds occupied by it, the visitor is at once struck with numerous evidences of its being in a very thriving condition. Hundreds of people were in the machinery rooms where the work was in full swing, and large numbers were busy in the grounds and the compound. Quantities of cotton waste, which is imported to Europe for the manufacture of coarse cloth, were hanging out to-day in the open. Cocoons in bales and baskets were stacked in godowns. A railway line has been laid for bringing in fuel from the wharves. The conspicuous success which has attended the enterprise of late years has encouraged the State to add 200 more looms this year, and it is believed that the extension will result in a considerable enhancement of the profits. The factory employs about 5,000 men, women and children, who, starting on a daily wage of 2 or 4

MESSRS. BINNY & CO'S. FAILURE.

Arrangement with the London Co. Decided upon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 15.

At the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Binny and Co. yesterday Dr. Miller was voted to the chair. The Committee Report was considered and a motion to adopt it was passed unanimously amid cheers. The report recorded the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the arrangement proposed by the partners of Messrs. Binny & Co. with the proposed Company to be floated in London is in every way much more advantageous to the interests of the general body of the creditors than any other scheme received by the partners and placed before the Committee, and that it is highly desirable in the interests of the creditors that the scheme be carried through as quickly as possible, and that a third Trustee should be appointed by the creditors to act with the two Trustees named in the Trust Deed and that the terms of the Trust Deed should be varied to the following effect: That an Advisory Committee be appointed to assist and advise the Trustees to decide questions referred to them, without in any way interfering with the rights of the creditors or trustees and call meetings of creditors whenever considered necessary as provided by the Trust Deed as originally drawn; that the remuneration of the Trustees be altered to 3¼ per cent. on the amount of dividends to be distributed among creditors.

It was arranged that such provisions, together with certain minor alterations, shall be embodied in a Supplementary Trust Deed to be endorsed on the present Deed.

Sir. V. C. Desikachariar was elected third Trustee. the Reverend Russell, and Messrs. E. P. Hensman and G. A. Natesan form the Advisory Committee. ost of the gentlemen present signed the Trust Deed efore leaving.

It transpired during the meeting that an offer to buy up the scheme of Messrs. Binny's Securities at a fair value was made on behalf of the Company to be started under the auspices of Sir James Mackay, Sir George Mackenzie, Mr. Duncan and Mr Mackinnon all of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co and Messrs Gray, Dawes and Co. of London and other gentlemen. None of gentlemen have any connection with the firm of Messers. Binny and Co.

It was stated also that the offer made on the 4th of November, on behalf of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co. to assist the firm to the extent of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lakhs on condition that besides sufficient security being given, the Agencies of one or both Mills worked by Messrs. Binny and Co., was impracticable because Messrs. Binny and Co., are not the proprietors of the Mills. Another offer was made on the 7th of November to take over the concerns offered to the new Company in England for Rs. 7,00,000 but Messrs. Binny and Co. considered such an offer to be not to the ultimate benefit of the creditors.

FAILURE OF FIVE NATIVE BANKS.

Speculative Shroffs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

An Amritsar telegram reports the failure, within a week, of five Indian Shroff or banking concerns. The cause of failure is ascribed to wild speculation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 15.

At Amritsar, no fewer than eight Native firms who dealt chiefly in inland imports and exports of indigenous products have applied to be declared insolvent. These failures are alleged to be due to hasty and ill-considered speculations and the tightness of the money market which does not permit of long credits.

SIR D. LA TOUCHE'S TOUR.

A Farewell Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 15.

A representative deputation of the Rajput Mahasubha waited upon Sir James Digges La Touche, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces at Government House, Allahabad, on Wednesday, at noon. Raja Balwant Singh, C. I. E., of Awa, who headed the deputation presented all the members to His Honour. A farewell address was read by Kumar Dhian Pal Singh, B. A., of Kotla, the Secretary of the Mahasubha and was presented to His Honour in an elaborately embroidered portfolio by the Raja of Awa. His Honour discussed freely with the members of the deputation the future doings of the Mahasubha in general and the scheme for the proposed College in particular.

BOLL-WORM AND COTTON CROPS.

A Special Re-assuring Note.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

A special Note on the condition of the Cotton Crop in the Punjab, with reference to the injury done by the Boll-worm, on observations made up to the 28th of October last, states that the area affected is less than last year and the damage done is less, although still very heavy in Montgomery, Itang, Lyallpur Gujranwala, Multan and parts of Shahpur and Dera Ghazi Khan.

The Delhi return states that further inquiry shows that the previous report of the existence of the Boll-worm was incorrect. There was slight local damage in Sialkot in August and September but the crop is now in fresh e Punjab, is healthy, and the yield average.

The following are the yields anticipated in the affected areas: Montgomery and Lyallpur each 6-anna; Gujranwala 5-anna; Shahpur 9-anna; Multan 6-anna and Dera Gazi Khan 5-anna.

LORD KITCHENER'S STAFF.

Lt.-Col. L. E. Brock Appointed A. D. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15

Lieutenant-Colonel L. E. H. Brock, commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Rifles, has been appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE KABULI RIOT.

General Distrust in the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 15.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed everywhere at the manner in which a settlement was effected with the riotous Kabulis on Tuesday. To make matters worse no prosecution is intended owing, evidently, not to give ground for displeasure to the Amir who will soon be visiting India; and the man have been allowed two days' time to remove the obstruction. The residents about the locality generally feel that they are very insecure with such a physically weak police, the native members of which on Tuesday bolted and hid in lanes and behind doors and ran into houses for protection from the onslaught of Kabulis.

BIG FIRE IN HYDERABAD.

The Treasury Gutted and Records Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 15.

The Hyderabad (Sind) Treasury was gutted by fire early this morning. The treasure room, containing six lakhs, was untouched. The fire is still smouldering and gangs of coolies and prisoners are removing the *debris*. Only the bare walls are standing and nearly all the Court proceedings and Revenue accounts and records have been destroyed.

The Commissioner in Sind, who is at present encamped at Hyderabad, the Collector and all the Civil and Military Officers turned out to assist in extinguishing the fire.

LATER,

Detailed particulars of the fire at the Hyderabad Treasury, early this morning state that the fire broke out about 2 a.m. in the Collector's Kutcherry. A huge administration block containing the records of the Collector's Office, the Sessions Court, the Treasury Office, the Police Accounts Office and several other offices was completely destroyed. The whole building is a mass of ruins. Fortunately the treasure, worth about Rs. 6,00,000 was saved including currency notes for two lakhs, over forty rifles and several boxes of ammunition belonging to the Volunteers were saved through the personal exertions of Sergeants Irani and Edalji. The entire roof, floor, doors, windows and presses were burnt; the stone work is badly charred and bruised; staircases, parapets, furniture, boxes, carpets, except a few, all has been burnt up.

The Commissioner, the Collector, Police officials, Municipal Vice-President Mr. Bulchand Dayaram, the Municipal Secretary Mr. Lele, the Water Works Engineer Mr. Rochiram and other Civil and Military officers were present. For several hours the municipal fire engine, and Police and other hand pumps, were vigorously at work all the time. Mr. Bharucha, the Treasury Officer, Mr. Ommaney, the District Superintendent of Police and his subordinates did yeoman's service.

The fire continued raging up to 9 a.m. Enormous quantities of most valuable papers, municipal survey records, and Government records perished. The work in Government offices is affected and is practically at a stand still.

The cause of the fire is unknown. The fire originated, it is said, in the Darbar Room of the Collector's Kutcherry.

MANGANESE MINING IN MYSORE.

A Monorail Tramway Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 15.

In connection with Manganese mining industry the Government of Mysore here have issued an order under the Mysore Tramway's Regulations authorising Hajee Ismail Sait to construct a temporary monorail tram along the side of the existing road. The cars are to be moved by coolies, bullocks or horses, no mechanical power being used. The carriage of passengers is prohibited. For each truck-load of manganese ore the promoter will pay the Mysore Government six annas while to the Shimoga Municipality he will pay one anna per ton of ore. The tram is to run from the mines at Kumsi to the Shimoga Railway station.

NEW MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS FOR MYSORE.

Old Constitutions Repealed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 15.

The Mysore Government have passed a new Municipal Regulation applying to the whole province and coming into force on first January next. The scope of the enactment is very comprehensive and the earlier regulations regarding Municipal constitutions are repealed,

WEEK-END TRIPS TO BASSEIN.

FROM the beginning of next month the B. B. and C. I. Railway will run of series a special cheap excursion trains to several interesting spots in the vicinity of Bombay. Commencing from Sunday, December 2, a train will leave during the afternoon for Bassein Road, Nalla Sopara and Virar. Passengers may alight at Borivli from whence the famous Buddhist Caves at Kennary can be visited. The caves are five miles distant, but there is a cart-track for a portion of this distance and bullock-carts can be had by giving notice to the Station Master, At Bassein Road, passengers can alight, and by tonga (carrying 3 passengers there and back for Rs. 2) can make the journey to the historic ruins at Bassein, while cyclists will find the road convenient, and a van will be attached to the excursion train for their bicycles. A visit to Bassein, by the way, is quite an education in the Portuguese history in this Presidency. The excursions will be continued every Sunday until further notice, From Saturday December 1 a special excursion train will leave for Palghar, Gholvad, Daman Road, Udvada, Bulsar, Bilimora, Navsari and Surat, returning on the following Monday morning, while return-tickets from these places will be issued for the excursion trains at single fares. We commend these cheap and interesting week-end trips to our readers. Particulars of times and fares, and illustrated pamphlets, descriptive of the Bassein Fort and Ruins, may be had from the Company's Office.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	0	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Jod Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	17
Total.....	0	0	106
Total plague deaths to date ..	123,031		
Same date last year.....	3	0	61

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	1

THE Nawab of Dacca has sent the following telegram to the Anjuman-i-Islam Madras. "The Provincial Mahomedan Association of Eastern Bengal and Assam has learnt with sincere regret your financial difficulties. We hereby sympathise. Please let me know how best we can assist you."

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE NATIVES' PRESS.

MR. MORLEY AND OUR MILLS.

THE *Indu Prakash* writes:—So Mr. Morley is sending to India an expert from England to report upon the hours of labour and the conditions of work in Indian mines. We must of course welcome all purely humanitarian efforts to redeem labour from the tyranny of capital, but at the same time it is impossible for us not to realize that all this humanitarianism is the direct outcome of the alarm and jealousy which the Lancashire manufacturers have scarcely attempted to disguise the fact that they feel for their Indian rivals in the field. Nor is the danger remote that legislative interferences may be made of a kind not required and not suited to India and likely to prejudice the further development of our still infantile industries. Apart from this, there is one aspect of the step that Mr. Merely has taken which cannot help striking us most at the present time, with that statesman's reply to Mr. Rutherford's interpellation still ringing in our ears. Mr. Morley could trust to the report of the Indian authorities in regard to the question whether the Bengal agitation was spurious or genuine and whether it was increasing or subsiding. Yet, in regard to mill labour and question of legislative restrictions on the hours and condition of work Mr. Morley must send an English expert and cannot find any one competent in India to do the work!!! Poor members of the heaven-born Indian Civil Service, with all their "brilliant traditions," and with all the *carte blanche* they have merits enough to be given in regard to affairs purely Indian, they are not fit in Mr. Morley's eyes to make a true report on the conditions under which the workmen of our mills earn their living!!!

THE FORTH COMING ROYAL VISIT.

Referring to the proposed visit to this country of the Duke of Connaught, the *Jam-e-Jamshed* Remarks: The news that his Royal Higjness the Duke of Connaught is coming to India next month, will rejoice all hearts in the country. Ever a warm and sincere friend of India, the Duke of Connaught has been more assiduous than any other member of the Royal Family in his efforts and personal exertions to, bind India and England together, and to-impress the inhabitants of the Dependency with the goodwill and affectionate regard of the sovereign nation. The visit is to be an, unofficial —in other words, a purely friendly—one, and as such it would appeal to the sentiments of the people of this country the more, It is not improbable that while the Duke comes of his own accord to visit us, the idea of *the visit has been warmly approved of by the august* occupant of the Throne and his illustrious son,

MR. WACHA AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Referring to Mr.D.E. Wacha's memorandam upon the constitution financial condition, and operations of the Improvement Trust, the *Gujerati* writes: But in spite of the constitutional check, the Corporation has really no effective voice in the operations of the Trust. The latter has become a department of the Bombay Government. We entirely agree with Mr. Wacha that the present constitution of the Board is extremely anomalous and grossly unfair to the ratepayers. If the Board is to command the confidence of the public, the Bill to amend the City Improvement Trust Act should contain some provision for a more effective representation of the Corporation of the Board. That is a reform of a vital character. Secondly, the Board has departed from the main purpose for which it was created. "The main object of the Bill," said Lord Sandhurst, "is not to beautify your city but to do away with the insanitary areas and the unhealthy localities." Instead of attending to this duty of primary importance the Board has put its hands to ambitious projects which have stood in the way of the execution of urgent works of sanitary improvement, Then there is the question of the financial burdens laid on the Corporation on account of the Trust. We do not think the Bombay Government have treated the Corpration in this respect with any thing like fairness, let alone the question of generosity.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

The *Akbbar-e-Soudagar* observes: We are glad to find that the *Bengalee* a leading Congress organ of Calcutta, has at last seen the necessity of a change in the Congress programme. "We want," says the paper, "the Congress to be more than a mere deliberative body. The history of Bengal during the last twelve months has abundantly shown that there are at least two directions in which an expansion of Congress work is possible. National education and the development of the economic and the industrial life of the people are concerns quite as vital as securing of political reforms." The above suggestions and recommendations came first from Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, and they were cordially supported by us all these years, and it is, therefore, late in the day that the *Bengalee* should think of deviating from the path, which has been found both obstructive and unprofitable to the Congress after an experience of more than two decades. When Sir Mancherjee first preached the practical advantages of economic, industrial and technical education, in preference to agitation of a political character, to which the efforts of the Congress have been solely and wholly confined, his statesmanlike premonitions and his disinterested advice were rewarded with bulgar attacks and vile abuses, his motives were doubted, and he was, in fact, pronounced to be an uncompromising enemy of the country. Sir Mancherjee's prognostications in connection with the Congress-men and Congress-methods have unfortunately turned out to be true in their entirety, and time and recent events and circumstances have abundantly proved that the real enemies of the country were inside and not outside the Congress camp.

THE TATA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The *Praja Bandhu* has it:—It is a well-known fact that the official machinery in this country moves very slowly: a palpable instance of which is furnished in the case of the Tata Research Institute. It is nearly ten years after the munificent gift of the deceased millionaire was made public that news has been received during this week that Dr. Travers, the first Director of the Institute has already left England and is due here by the end of the next week. This no doubt marks a further stage towards the accomplishment of an object towards which the educated portion of our countrymen has been looking forward with an expectant eye. This piece of news, therefore, will be welcomed by every one in this country even though it comes after a pretty long interval. Dr. Travers, who was until recently Professor of chemistry at the Bristol University college owes his present appointment to the strong recommendation about him from Sir William Ramsay, the well-known English scientist who enjoyed the personal friendship of the late Mr. Tata, and who came out to this country to advise him in connection with his proposed Institute

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

The *Parsi* states: At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Wednesday last, the Municipal Commissioner presented an advance copy of the Budget Estimates of the Corporation for 1907-1908, The chief feature of the Budget is a proposal to reduce taxation on certain heads which will reduce the annual income of the Corporation by a little over four and a half lakhs of rupees. The chief reason for taking this step is the presence of a surplus balance which, in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner, amounts now to a sum far in excess of the needs of the Corporation. At the end of last year, the surplus balances amounted to nearly twenty lakhs and the estimated surplus at the end of the current year comes nearly to seventeen lakhs. With such a large amount in hand, the Commissioner thinks that the Corporation can well afford to give some relief to the tax payers and he therefore brings forward the porposal to reduce the General Tax and the Water Tax and to abolish the Bicycle Tax altogether. By a reduction of five-eights per cent. on the rateable value, the payers of the General Tax will be benefited to the extent of over two lakhs of rupees, and in the case of Water Tax, the revenue from which now exceeds the expenditure, the relief given by the proposed reduction will amount to a lakh and sixteen thousand rupees. The present income from the Bicycle Tax is only ten thousand rupees and so its abolition would in no way materially affect the Corporation.

PROSPECTS OF THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses on the subject of the forthcoming Congress: The schism in the Congress camp lately assumed such grave aspects, that it was at one time seriously apprehended, if it would at all be able to hold its annual meeting next Xmas in Calcutta. The more influential and sane portion of the Congress have like wise men, settled their differences amongst themselves in good time, and active preparations are now in progress which dispel the worst apprehensions. The debate over the question of presidentship has practically subsided, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is perhaps busy preparing his presidential address. The task which confronts the veteran Congress leader is peculiarly delicate, and he will have to conjure up no small measure of tact and discriminative judgment to conch his speech in words that would appeal equally to all the various factions in which the Congress is divided. Unfortunately, Mr. Dadabhai is no past master in the art of diplomacy, so that even if he fares unusually well with his presidential address, we very much doubt if he would figure as successfully in his other functions as the chairman of the forthcoming Congress. The days of the Moderates are numbered, and the Extremists are now all in all, guiding the destiny of the Congress and leading it desperately to sure ruin and annihilation. It is not for the first time this year, that the Congress is divided into two rigid factions. The division existed long ago, but the recent developments in Bengal and the policy of lassitude and weakness with which the present Government has stood all excesses, have imparted to them unusual strength, and brought them more than ever to the forefront. There was a time when we were wont to look upon Mr. Surendranath Banerjee as a go-ahead politician of the extremist type; but Congress politics have assumed such serious aspects within the last year that Mr. Banerjee's name is put forward as an apostle of moderation and sobriety! That the Congress has perforce to accept Mr. Banerjee as the leader of the Moderate school is a sure proof, if one is wanted that it has fallen upon evil days, and that the influence of men of Mr. Gokhale's type is hopelessly declining. Mr. Banerjee's late afternoon, his partly burlesque and partly sacrilegious coronation, as Mr. Rees has termed it in his letter to the *Times*, his appeal to religious fanaticism of the unlettered masses, have deprived him of all legitimate claims to be classed in the category of Moderates. But the appearance on the scene of rabid agitators like Mr. Tilak and Mr. Bepin Chaddra Pal has turned the tables, and the school of Moderates have to fall back upon Mr. Banerjee as their recognized leader.

OFF WITH HIS HEAD!

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WHAT? Decapitation still practised in India? Impossible! the Imperial Government will not permit it. Such perhaps will be the remark of most Europeans. The fact remains, however, that in the Deccan, at the present day, decapitation and not hanging is the mode of launching condemned criminals into eternity.

A Pathan, 40 years of age, waylaid and shot down in the street in Hyderabad his brother-in-law, a youth of 19, in order to secure possession of his property. The crime, though committed at dusk, was witnessed by others, so the assassin was seized almost at once and as speedily as the custom in Hyderabad permitted enough to be given in regard to affairs purely Indian, they are not fit in Mr. Morley's eyes to make a true report on the conditions under which the workmen of our mills earn their living!!! enough to be given in regard to affairs purely Indian, brought to trial. The circumstances were such that the murderer could not even plead an *alibi*, and the judge duly condemned the man and according to Moglai custom sent all the papers to His Highness the Nizam who alone has the power of life and death. In due course the capital sentence was pronounced.

The convict, however, had still one loophole for escape. It is the custom in Hyderabad when a man is found guilty of murder, for the Nizam to inquire of the family of the murdered individual whether it is desired that the murderer should be put to death or imprisoned for life. In this case the sister of the victim, who was at the same time the wife of the murderer, had the deciding of her husband's fate, and as she would virtually have become a widow by her husband's life-long incarceration she preferred avenging her brother's death and being a widow in reality by voting for his execution.

Very soon after her decision was made known to the miserable man—who had hopes that his wife would decide the other way—he was bidden to prepare for death. As is usual on such occasions the news of the impending tragedy spread through the city on the morning of execution and the chief road was crowded at about 10 a. m., while the city police regulated the traffic which tended towards congestion at certain parts. Presently their additional energy indicated that the procession was approaching and soon appeared a band of sweepers armed with leafy twigs followed by a squad of the city Arab police with fixed bayonets. Then came the criminal dressed in new white garments with a new halter around his neck and new ropes attached to his arms. The ends of these ropes were held by policemen. The ordinary thing is for the condemned man to walk but in this case he was so overcome that he had to be conveyed in a *jutka*. The procession moved on past *Charminar* and the *Mecca Musjid* to the *Purana Pul*—a bridge which has from early times been reserved for such occasions, and here was collected a large but perfectly orderly crowd.

On arriving at the fatal spot the murderer was made to alight and kneel down while the policeman handed over charge of the cords to the executioner's attendants one of whom, seizing the ends of the halter stood in front of the felon while others held the cords pinioning his arms behind. The executioner braadishing a broad heavy sword keen as a razor, in a suggestive fashion and prancing up towards his victim enquired in a loud voice: "Who authorises the execution?" The chief of the city police on duty replied "The Amin." The executioner retired, and repeated the same movement, and the same question and, receiving the same answer, retired as before. A third time this ritual was performed. But now an attendant armed with a long needle pricked the condemned man in the back, causing him to start forward. At the same instant those holding the cords laid themselves back in opposite directions as in a tug-of-war contest with the result that the wretch's neck was stretched; and following the reply of the chief of the police, the executioner's blade descended fair and true on the neck severing the head completely.

This mode of punishment though revolting to European ideas, particularly on account of the publicity attaching to it, is no doubt salutary as a deterrent; for the executioner is a man of the sweeper class to be touched by whom is defilement; and, lawless as Hyderabad is said to be, even a desperate character hesitates before he renders himself liable to such a dreaded punishment.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

CEYLON RUBBER EXHIBITION.

The F. M. S. Delegates' Report.

We have received from the United Planters' Association, F.M.S., the report on the Ceylon Rubber Exhibition written by Mr. H.C.E. Zacharias, and approved by Messrs Hartley and Parkinson. It contains a brief note on the buildings, and then gives the proportion of exhibits sent in by Malaya, Ceylon, and India, respectively. The judging results are highly approved, and due praise is given the London rubber judges. A list of the awards then follows. Commenting on the rubber samples, Mr. Zacharias remarks that Ceylon planters "contented themselves with sending in 5lbs. of true 'exhibition' samples. One visitor indeed very forcibly put it to me in this way that whilst the Malayan exhibits reminded him of 'Mincing Lane, the Ceylon Exhibits did of the British Museum." Regarding the fine strength of Duckwari samples he thinks the method of congulation "affords a better explanation of the strength of these biscuits."

Mr. Bird's method of coagulation we may state here was as follows:—(*a*) 1 dram Cream of Tartar, dissolved in 1 oz. cold water, added to about 48 oz. latex. Or (*b*) ½ dram cream of Tartar, dissolved in 1 oz. fresh rubber whey added to about 48 oz. latex. The small number of medals awarded in the apparatus and machinery sections, shows, Mr. Zacharias remarks, that the whole industry is still in its infancy. He then makes interesting remarks on the knives. Prickeers, he thinks, "seem destined to soon outshine all knives and parers." He also adds a note on Mr. Srinivasagam's knife, which though not exhibited at the Show was demonstrated with at the Henaratgoda Demonstration, and has been specially described only in the *Observer*. This, he says, gave very good results, and combines the use of a knife for the first incision with that of a parer for subsequent tapping, the Machinery also is commented on, praise being given to the Michie-Golledge coagulator and the Brown and Davidson macerators and washing machines. On smoking latex he says:—

"Mr. C. O. Macadam was kind enough to show me an apparatus of his, which smokes the latex and coagulates it at the same time. This apparatus is being used on Culloden Estate, but was not exhibited. It consists of a series of metal planes, slightly inclined and placed zigzag fashion one below the other. The latex is poured in at the top and has to flow over all these planes, being caught at the bottom in a pail. The whole is enclosed in a box with an aperture to admit the smoke, which thus completely fills the interior and throughly impregnates the latex. The latter being poured in again and again, very soon begins to form on the plates films of coagulated rubber which fairly rapidly increase in thickness, and eventually form very excellent looking smoke-cured sheets, which only require drying to be ready for the market."

Mr. Kelway Bamber's model curing house is well described. The Report then deals with the Lectures at the Exhibition, and gives notes from several of them. In his conclusions he remarks on the great success of the first Ceylon Show, and says "its value is not easy to overestimate." We quote the following interesting passage, which so fully supports what we have constantly proclaimed, that by interchange of ideas and information rubber planters can only better themselves, and that there are really no terrible secrets to guard. "There also one more reason, why for many, many years to come Exhibitions of the Rubber Planting Industry must be more particularly successful than similar shows of other trades namely, that the rivalry between the different growers must needs be of a most friendly character, as there are no terrible trade secrets to guard, the possession or loss of which mean life or death to a concern. No, until the production of Plantation Rubber far exceeds the demand, Estate A can only be glad to see that Estate B realises the same top prices. If A produces superior rubber to B, a rubber will all the same be bought, although of course at a lower rate but A's rate will in no way be lowered by B producing rubber which fetches the same price. At a rubber Exhibition therefore every Planter can offer his experiences freely and obtain others just as openly in exchange, since everybody realises that it is a matter of give-and-take all round and that there is no competition, but only friendly rivalry. On the contrary, all planters should and do strive after one goal: efficiency and economy, the achievement of which can but be the result of the united efforts of all planters and the greater the profits of each individual state in the meantime, the sounder the whole industry, the better able to withstand all temporary checks, until at last such state of perfection and economy has been arrived at that the Planting Industry will be able to smile at the efforts of theorists and others trying to produce rubber more cheaply by synthesis or substitution than the planter in the East is able to grow it."

THE Ceylon Papers have unearthed from some West Indian journals a statement to the effect that Sir Henry Blake intends to resign the Governorship of Ceylon at no distant date, and that Sir A. Swettenham, Governor of Jamaica, has been selected to succeed him.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar, Barrister-at-Law, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th November.

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, M. A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., resumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 2nd November.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., to be Assistant Political Agent, Akalkot.

Mr. E. E. Turner, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from the 5th December, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Major R. P. C. Schneider, Special Magistrate of the Second Class within the limits of the Island of Perim in the District of Aden is invested with power to pass sentences of whipping.

Mr. R. R. Boyd, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hume, or pending further orders.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Sholapur.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, M. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. P. J. Mead, B. A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., to act as Director of Agriculture with effect from the date on which Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., proceeded on leave.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., to be Talukdari Settlement Officer from 22nd September and to continue to do duty as Collector of Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, till relief by Mr. Doderet, I.C.S.

Mr. J. E. Bocarro, L. M. & S., Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the date of relief.

Assistant Surgeon P. P. Fernandez, L. M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon J. E. Bocarro, L. M. & S., or pending further orders.

Mr. F. Wright, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Central Hyderabad Canals to the Fuleli Canals District vice Mr. Chitale, but will continue to hold, pending further orders, charge of the Central Hyderabad Canals District in addition.

Mr. B. E. Vachha, B.Sc., *L.C.E., to be Assistant Engineer*, 2nd Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary, on promotion.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, L.C.E. to be Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer 3rd Grade temporary on promotion.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, L. C. E., to be Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent, on reversion.

Mr. C. M. Lane, to be Assistant, Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent, on promotion.

Mr. C. D. A. Melver to be Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, permanent, on promotion.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne, A. K. C. to be Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on promotion.

Mr. B. E. Vachha, B.Sc., L. C. E., to be Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary, on promotion.

Mr. A. B. DeSouza, L.C.E., to be Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on reversion.

Captain H. H. Kiddle, I. M. S., was appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, Bombay, from the 9th to the 11th June, both days inclusive.

WESTRALIAN PEARLS AND SPONGES.

The Position at Broome A.

THAT the Nor'-West of Australia has a bright future is emphasised by the impressions of Mr. A. E. Gummow one of the pioneers of Broome, whose name appears in more than one place on the map of Western Australia, and who has just returned from a three-months trip to the home of the pearlers. He visited Broome, where he remained for several weeks and states that, although the price of shell is so low as to be scarcely remunerative, some rich hauls of pearl have rewarded the owners of luggers engaged in the industry. Two pearls obtained off Solitary Island (near Condon) by Mr. T. Clarke this season alone were estimated to be worth £5,000, one of them weighing 72 grains, and being of extraordinary lustre. Mr. W. Hawkes, a well-known pearler, realised £900 for another "stone," and splendid finds were made by Messrs. W. Coleman and W. Miller. The price of pearlshell has gone down to £95 per ton. During the boom time, three or four years ago, it sold freely at £300 to £400, so the big drop has affected the industry seriously. Still there has been some compensation in the unusually large number of valuable pearls obtained. There are, Mr. Gummow estimates, 400 vessels engaged, employing about 3,000 men; but should Commonwealth legislation be directed against the pearling industry, Broome would be practically wiped out of existence. A new port in Java, or some adjacent island under Dutch Government, would be selected, and the pearling vessels would then work the coast outside the three-mile limit so that we would lose the trade and the pearls as well Broome has improved very much during the last couple of years under municipal Government. A splendid supply of artesian water has been struck at a depth of 1,400 ft., and the town has no longer to dread a scarcity. Broome pearling season terminates about the end of the year, and the boats lie up for ten or twelve weeks; but that period is fully occupied with overhauling and repairing. A great deal of interest is taken in the series of experiments now being made to test the value of the sponges, which abound in the waters of the Nor'-West. Mr. C. F. Gale, chief inspector of fisheries, is personally directing operations, and has the assistence of a qualified expert and diver. A thorough examination of the reefs in the locality of which sponges grow is being carried out, but the strong westerly wind now prevailing somewhat retard operations. The most favourable time of the year is from May to August, when the conditions of wind and water are both good. Should the investigations prove that sponges of commercial value exist in payable quantities, pearlers will be able to augment their earnings considerably, as the same boats and plant will be available.

Port Hedland, he states, has progressed very rapidly during the last three or four years, and, should the railway be soon commenced, an enormous impetus would be givin to that part of the State..... No stronger case for a railway could possibly be made out than the proposal to connect Port Hedland with Marble Bar and Nullagine.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," Nov. 15.

JUDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji to be a probationer under the Bombay Provincial Police Service Rules and to direct him to join the Central Police Training School for training.

Mr. Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the districts of Ahmednagar and Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for twenty-two days with effect from the 15th Nov. or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Phirozsha Pestonji Jehangir, on return from leave, to be on special duty for three months in connection with the revision of the lists or schedules of Standard Forms to be printed for supply to Government officers.

With effect from on the 15th day of Nov. the undermentioned officers to be Magtes of the First, Second and Third Class respectively in the East Khandesh district:—

First Class Magtes.—Mr. Sakharam Hari Tagare and Mr. Waman Gangadhar Gokhale.

Second Class Magtes.—Mr. Wasudeo Keshav Kunte, Mr Jayawant Raoji Gaikwad, Mr Narayan Sakharam Kale, Mr Vishwanath Ganesh Kardile, Mr Ganesh Martand Bhalerao, Mr Bhargav Nilkant Jategaonkar, Mr Govind Yeshwant Mirikar, Mr Atmaram Krishna Nulkar, Mr Dhondo Kashinath Lele, Mr Vinayak Damodar Dhongde, and Mr Trimbak Waman Joshi.

Third Class Magtes.—Mr Balkrishna Raoji Dangrikar, Mr Gangadhar Laxman Barve. Mr Balkrishna Abaji Darp, Mr Purshottam Balwant Ganeskar, Mr Krishnaji Yadav Davrve, Mr Shankar Balkrishna Bhide, Mr Vasudeo Vishnu Athavale, Mr Vishnu Bapuji Dharmadhikari, Mr Waman Nathu Barpande, Mr Raghunath Raoji Lele, Mr Balkrishna Ramchandra Deshmukh, Mr Sadashiv Balwant Kale, Mr Martand Raghunath Deshpande, and Mr Lahanu Bhana Patil.

With effect from the 15th day of Nov all the powers conferred on a Magte of the Third Class are conferred on the following gentlemen, respectively, within the area comprised within the limits of the Dhulia Municipality in the West Khandesh District:—Mr. Waman Abaji Shirwalkar, Mr Jamshetji Sheriarji Kapadia, Mr Kashinath Mulchand, Mr Tukaram Arjun Maistri, Mr Krishnaji Wasudeo Garud, Mr Haji Sujauddin, and Mr Sayaji Shivaji Poredi.

The following Magtes in Dhulia to sit together as a Bench, viz:—Special Magtes. Mr Vaman Abaji Shirwalkar, Mr Jamshetji Sheriarji Kapadia, Mr Kashinath Mulchand, Mr Tukaram Arjun Maistri, Mr Krishnaji Wasudeo Garud, Mr Haji Sujauddin, and Mr Sayaji Shivaji Poredi.

With effect from the 15th day of Nov. the undermentioned officers to be Magtes of the First, Second and Third Class respectively in the West Khandesh District:—

First Class Magte.—Mr Ramchandra Ballal Phanalkar.

Second Class Magtes.—Mr Vinayak Ramchandra Baikar, Mr Vinayak Ramchandra Sane, Mr Dinkar Ganesh Patwardhan, Mr Chintaman Daji Jumde, Mr Luxuman Narayan Jogiekar, Mr Purshottam Sakharam Bhaiye, Mr Vinayak Balvant Rao, Mr Vishnu Ganesh Kothalkar, and Mr Shridhar Waman Kelkar.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW QUICK PROFESSORSHIP AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE Quick Professorship of Biology at Cambridge has been founded from the proceeds of the Frederick James Quick Fund. Mr. F. J. Quick, of Eltham, Kent, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, provided in his will for the foundation of a Chair to promote the study of biology. The Professor is to devote himself to the study of the Protozoa, especially of such as cause disease. The Board of Managers have just appointed as the first Professor Dr. G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc. D., F.R.S., Fellow of Christ's College, Reader in Hygiene. Dr. Nuttall graduated at Johns Hopkins University, U. S. A., and is one of the greatest living authorities on tropical diseases, and is celebrated for his researches into the nature and causes of yellow fever. He became M. A. at Cambridge in 1900.

BIRMINGHAM AND THE IDOL INDUSTRY.

The statements just published with reference to the capture of the idol-making industry by the United States are interesting to those who have examined and compared the various kinds of images sold throughout the bazaars of the East. Many are of "swadeshi" manufacture, as they say in India—made by the native craftsmen according to the pattern and method of his forefathers; but the bulk of the supply is obviously Western, the images being turned out with a careful roughness of workmanship designed to deceive the pious Asiatic. As for the frank commercialism of the Birmingham attitude, it has been foreshadowed by a great satirist. Did not Ibsen's Peer Gynt contrive to develop a trade in idols alongside a counteracting agency for the supply of missionary products?

PAUPERISM—A GLOOMY VIEW.

Mr. H. Lockwood, the Local Government Inspector for the Metropolis, takes, in his annual report, a gloomy view of the situation as regards pauperism. The workhouse in London, he says, is ceasing to be a deterrent. In particular, the workhouse infirmary has become dissociated from that "mysterious platform entity, the stigma of pauperism." These infirmaries, the Inspector believes, are more and more meeting wants which were sufficiently supplied by the general hospitals when London was smaller. In fact, last Census showed that there were over 13,000 patients in workhouse infirmaries, as against 8,000 in voluntary hospitals. The increasing comfort demanded by public opinion for the deserving poor, the failure to prevent the undeserving from sharing that comfort, and the slackening of effort on the part of children, are cited as the main causes of the steady increase of indoor pauperism.

PUBLIC THOUGHTLESSNESS.

Mr. Lockwood is severe on one class of paupers and the encouragement which they obtain from public thoughtlessness. Apart from the sick and the aged, there is now a large class in London to be numbered by thousands to whom the workhouse is not an unwelcome resting-place. This class consists almost entirely of single men often in the prime of life, but devoid of energy and ambition, content to live for each day as it passes with the aid of odd jobs, cheap or free shelters, and cheap or free meals. This class exists in all large towns, but nowhere else to the extent prevalent in London is such a class catered for and encouraged by religious associations and charitable persons. So long as public indifference permits this class to flourish, the inspector concludes, it will remain as a reservoir to supply the London workhouses, unaffected by any administrative action within the power of the Poor Law authorities.

SOME SAM BOUGH STORIES.

Mr. Wybert Reeve tells, in the November *Chamber's Journal*, some stories of the late Sam Bough, R.S.A. To anyone who "put on side" Bough was a terror: One evening the artist was invited to dinner at the house of one of the Law Lords. After a little ordinary dinner conversation the gentleman who sat next to him said, "Mr. Bough, I'm an admirer of your pictures." "Thank you, I'm glad to hear it," replied Bough. "Have you bought any?" "No, not yet," was the answer; and looking hard at Bough he continued: "Do you know, I think we have met before—I cannot think when or where." "I can remind you," said Bough, his eyes twinkling with fun; "it was Monday last, in George-street, near the Bank. I was passing; you were on horseback. You beckoned to me and said, 'Here, my good man, just hold my horse.' I did so, and you gave me sixpence. I expected more. However, it bought me an ounce of tobacco." Everybody laughed but the victim, who felt very awkward. The circumstance had really occurred.

ABOUT WALKING.

Mr. Montague A. Holbein, the well-known swimmer, gives in the November *Fry's Magazine* a number of useful hints on the method of keeping fit by walking. All round London and the big towns the number of walkers to be seen on the roads during the week-ends is, we are assured, double that of ten years ago. In the winter, naturally, more are to be seen, many cyclists deserting the wheel when summer is past. Then there are the men who have never cared for bicycles, who prefer the peace of the field-paths afoot to the dust and petrol smells of the main road. Walking, according to Mr. Holbein, is the absolute groundwork of every sport. "The boxer, the swimmer, the cricketer, the cyclist, and the football-player must if he wants to come to his best form, start off with the sound and common-sense exercise of walking."

THE NIGHT "PERK"

The Commission sitting in London to inquire into the methods of the police is bringing out some curious stories of illicit profits. The other day (writes a correspondent) an interesting by-way of police enterprise came under my notice. While I was standing outside a small London hotel with the proprietor, a policeman came up and casually remarked, "By the way, did you see that big man I brought to you last night? A fine man—from the Rhodesian Police I believe he was." "No, I didn't see him," was the answer; "but just wait a minute," and the landlord turned for a moment inside. On coming out a touching of hands took place without effusion, whereupon the policeman remarked, "You see, I always bring you respectable men. At this time of night (twelve midnight) only respectable people ask us to find them lodgings; the crooks know where to go without our help." They are very useful to us," remarked the proprietor as he turned away; "they often fill us up. Mutual benefit, you know; one of the little perquisites of the night police."

A BE-SPECTACLED PARLIAMENT.

No Parliament contains so many members who wear eyeglasses and spectacles as the German Reichstag. A Berlin journalist, with the instinct of his race for the study of details, has taken a census of the House in this respect, and has found that out of a membership of 397 deputies, 105 habitually use glasses. The monocle *à la* Notes, is rare, and is confined to the Anglophiles. The pince-nez is affected by the younger members, while spectacles, especially the bread-rimmed type, characterise the older and more staid elements. In the course of his investigations he discovered that the majority of the spectacled group belonged to the party of the Centre, whereas the pince-nez seemed to be associated with a Socialistic and revolutionary habit of thought. Like many other men who have spent much time and labour in amassing statistics he is at a loss when he tries to draw a moral. The only explanation of this large number of short-sighted members he ventures to offer—that it is the result of hard study and much poring over Parliamentary papers and documents—is perhaps ironical.

GETTING ON.

[According to Lord Rosebery, "rush" is the chief cause of imbecility.]

'Tis neither wine nor worry
That dislocates the brain,
But our incessant hurry
In car and boat and train;
'Tis pace that kills
Our minds and wills,
And clears our topmost shelf;
He hard must ride
Who keeps beside
Himself,

Emotion? Nay, 'tis motion
That doth the mind arrest.
Expression? I've a notion
'Tis how we are "expressed,"
The motor-car
Both fast and far
Our outward frame may bear,
But as we 'light
We are not quite
All there,

In poring over vellum,
In study day and night,
The human cerebellum
Preserves its balance right.
'Tis only pace
Befools the race;
So set your face, like flint,
Against the sin
Of rushing in—
To print.

DURING the week ending on Tuesday 1151 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay and shipped to China. Nine hundred and forty-eight chests were imported from Indore during the same period.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE two new plays of the hour—the comedy at the Criterion and the comedy at the Lyric—are composed of the elements of Socialism. And, curiously enough, each is dependent for its success, for its very existence in fact, upon the talents and the personality of its chief performer. At the Criterion, Mr. Eric Lewis as Sir Hubert Pennefeather is the play. He is 'The Amateur Socialist.' The entertainment stands or falls by him—and the chances are that it stands, for new characters are scarce, especially those that fill a play, as Benjamin Goldfinch filled 'A Pair of Spectacles' and Sir Hubert Pennefeather fills 'The Amateur Socialist,' and is just such another "dear old man." The efforts of the sweet-tempered Sir Hubert to pose as a peppery and awe-inspiring Socialist are as delightful to behold as were the efforts of the beatific Benjamin to fit himself to the character of a hard and sceptical man of the world, and Mr. Jerrard Grant Allen may be congratulated upon having opened his season with a play so little likely to shut it up prematurely as this one in which Mr. Eric Lewis shines once more as a comedian of the first water.

The Socialist at the Lyric is of a very different kind to the Socialist at the Criterion. But in his own particular way, and in the eyes of his own particular audience, he is quite as acceptable and successful. And, of course, he is more romantic. In the first place, he is Mr. Lewis Waller. In the second, he is Robin Hood. And such a combination of actual and legendary romance could not possibly be otherwise than irresistible. Mr. Lewis Waller, who looks very handsome in the picturesque costumes designed for him by Mr. Percy Anderson, is always most interesting to his admirers when he is doing brave deeds in brave times; so that it comes to pass that a scene of first importance at the Lyric is the one where the dauntless Robin, assisting Lady Marian de Vaux in her flight from Notingham Castle, stands in the doorway with bow and arrow and defies the whole Court of Prince John to advance one step nearer. In obedience to the desire of Mr. Waller's audiences, the Court is so paralysed with fright at the spectacle of this one bold spirit, with his one bow and his one quiver of goose-quills, that it immediately becomes an immovable group illustrative of suddenly arrested action, each man and woman bending in the direction of the noble outlaw. "like greyhounds in the slips, straining upon the start," but without the greyhounds' eagerness to be off and away.

And the applause is deafening as the curtain falls upon this impressive scene, with Mr. Waller standing out above all, like some table-centre of acute heroism, imitating the action of the tiger, stiffening the sinews, summoning up the blood, lending the eye a terrible aspect, setting the teeth, stretching the nostril wide, holding hard the breath, and doing all the other fearsome things that Henry V. implored his soldiers to do outside Harfleur. Another scene that is rapturously applauded is the one which presents Robin Hood in quarter-staff conflict with John Little. The fight is carried out in the most spirited fashion, and the wonder is that the two men do not damage one another in the process. Probably they would if they had not been instructed in stage fighting by Mr. Felix Bertrand, the celebrated fencing master. Miss Evelyn Millard is a very sweet Marian, and her presence in this riotous play is always most welcome. Her appearance disguised as a page of Prince John's Court suggests to the thoughtful mind that she must have been particular to pick out an unusually well-formed page to change clothes with. On the whole, the romance of the famous Socialist, who was so fond of demonstrating the doctrine of equality by robbing Peter to pay Paul, makes a first-rate Lewis Waller play, and it is put on the stage with a liberality that is positively amazing.

A lady has been struck with the resemblance of clever Miss Conne Ediss's fairy to that of Miss Alice Barnett in the old Savoy production of Iolanthe. Miss Bernett, it will be remembered, was a lady of enormous proportions. She fairly dwarfed everyone who appeared with her on the stage—Durward Lely, the tenor, included. (So one can imagine what a mite Mr. George Grossmith looked beside her. There were roars of laughter always when, as a fairy, she spoke the word: "What was your love to mine? Why, she was invaluable to me! Who taught me to curl myself inside a buttercup? Iolanthe, Who taught me to cure myself inside a buttercup? Who taught me to dive into a dewdrop, to nestle in a nutshell, to gambol upo gossamer? Iolanthe?" And there are roars of laughter nightly at the Gaiety when Miss Connie Ediss, the strikingly handsome and formidable fairy, the Slave of the Ring, says: "I feed on dewdrops, I ride on moonbeams, and I creep into a bluebell?"

It has become generally known, since Mr. Beerbohm Tree announced his intention to come up for judgment in the character of Macbeth, that Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bourchier are considering Shakespeare's harrowing tragedy in connection with their future plans at the Garrick. But it is not right to suggest, as it has recently been suggested in certain quarters that the Garrick management is following the lead of the management at His Majesty's. The great tragic power displayed by Miss Violet Vanbrugh in the stirring drama, 'The Arm of the Law,' led me to prophesy that the actress could not very well escape from trying her strength at some future time as the "fiend-like Queen." I said she ought to make an ideal Lady Macbeth, and I pictured her standing out particularly strongly in the sleep-walking scene. In a word, my paragraph in these columns, written a year ago, was practically a "prophetic greeting" of Miss Violet Vanbrugh as Lady Macbeth.

Less than three months after my enthusiastic reception of Miss Vanbrugh in a character she had not attempted (unless she may have essayed the part in the dramatic academy of F. R. Benson), I heard that Mr. Bourchier and she were giving thought to a Macbeth production at their dramatic home in the Charing Cross Road. So that, if anything (though I do not know how long Mr. Tree has been seeing the dagger before him), the Bourchiers were the first to make their intentions in this direction known, although they may not actually have done so in a definite announcement.

Most children lose their childishness when they have been on the stage for a little time. At least, most children that have parts to play do. The kiddies of the Drury Lane pantomime and of the Christmas plays presented by Mr. Seymour Hicks remain children because their work is nothing more serious than a general romp, which they thoroughly enjoy and which they enter into in a completely unaffected manner. But the stage child with lines to speak—I have met many, and I know—is usually an old-looking child: a child who has no further use for the toys and the games and the books of children, and who is apt to become a bit of a nuisance in the society of its elders. An exception to the general rule of stage children is to be found in Master Tonge—little Philip, as he is called at the theatre—who is playing Mamillius at His Majesty's in *The Winter's Tale* that will be told for the last time (for the present) next Saturday. Great prominence was given to his engagement for this part by reason of the fact that it was the one in which Miss Ellen Terry, the beautiful Hermione of Mr. Tree's splendid revival made her first appearance on the stage, fifty years ago. But the publicity drawn to him on this account has made no difference with the size of his curly head or the length of his strides. He has continued to play with his toys at home as Ellen Terry played with her dolls, and in this he is earnestly encouraged by his excusably proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Tonge, to whose personal training he owes his position in the dramatic profession as leading infant actor.

When Master Philip Tonge was engaged to play in The Eternal City at His Majesty's, which was when he was a very "little Philip" indeed, he he only a day or two in which to rehearse, in consequence of having been called in at the eleventh hour to fill the place of a child who had not exhibited sufficient intelligence or stage talent for the requirements of the situation. One of the things the child had to do in the course of the evening was to ask a question of Mr. Lionel Brough, whose make-up in that play, it may be remembered, was of a somewhat elaborate kind, and Master Tonge, in the final rehearsal, had shown some hesitation in approaching the actor, as if he doubted he was addressing the right person. Before the curtain went up on the first night of the performance the boy was entreated by Mr. Tree's stage manager, Mr. Percy Nash, to be sure he went up to Mr. Brough to ask the question he had to ask, and Master Tonge set managerial anxiety at ease by declaring that he would be most careful. And he was. When the time came for him to speak his line, he sidled up to the veteran comedian in a private and confidential fashion, and asked in a loud whisper, "Are you Mr. Brough?"

I have been asked to give the publicity of M. A. P.'s columns to a "reminder" concerning the farewell matinee which is to be given to Miss Emily Soldene at the Palace Theatre on November 13. Need I say that Miss Soldene, who has given us so much pleasure in the past, is welcome to a favour which would have been granted most readily even if she had commanded instead of begging it! The programme for this happy occasion is of an unusually attractive kind, for it contains not only the customary extracts from popular success and the "turns" and songs of the music-hall and musical stars of London, but also an entirely new play by Mr. Owen Hall, called Agnes's Secret. The description has more than the common significance, for the little play is a tragedy, and all the world knows that the author of The Gaiety Girl, of Florodora, of Sergeant Brue, and of a host of other musical comedy books, is not on the list of our serious writers for the stage.

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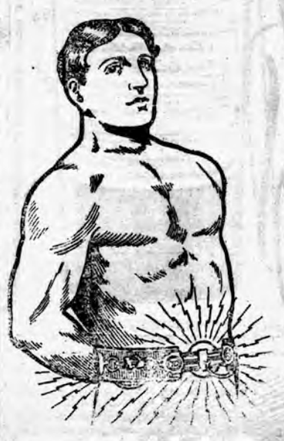

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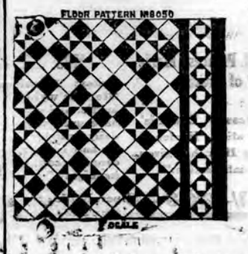

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